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Thanksgiving.

Cart-loads of pumpkins as yellow as gold,
Onions in silvery strings,
Shining red apples and clusters of grapes,
Nuts and a host of good things,
Chickens and turkeys, and fat little pigs—
These are what Thanksgiving brings.

Work is forgotten and play-time begins;
From office, and schoolroom, and hall.
Fathers and mothers, and uncles, and aunts,
Nieces and nephews, and all
Speed away home, as they hear from afar
The voice of old Thanksgiving call.

Now is the time to forget all your cares,
Cast every trouble away;
Think of your blessings, remember your joys,
Don't be afraid to be gay!
None are too old, and none are too young,
To frolic on Thanksgiving day.

The Night Before Thanksgiving.

Gently, Boreas, gently throw,
O'er the earth her robe of snow;
Cease thy rigors for a while,
Wreathe thy warlike notes to praise,
Heralding this "Pearl of days!"

Banish every lingering trace
Of thy frowns from Luna's face;
See! she throws upon the white,
Mystic tracery of night;
Pencilled there, with artist's care,
Forest wonders, gaunt and bare;

Fleecy clouds that fleck the blue,
With her soft light streaming through;
Shadows flitting o'er the plain,
As her face is hid again;
Waves of softer light between,
Emblems of our hopes, I ween!

Newer hopes the morn shall greet;
Gratitude and love shall meet,
Sisters twain, with earnest sense
Of our God's munificence,
Blending words of praise and prayer,
For the Father's loving care.

Would there were no sound of pain
Mingled with the glad refrain,
No dark tracery of night
O'er the spirit's virgin white;
Would that thrilling deeds of crime
Never soiled the page of Time

Would there were no shroud, no bier,
Nevermore the sob, the tear;
Would that friendship's trust might be
Changeless as eternity;
Would—ah, me! such blessings given,
Earth would not be earth, but heaven!

—*Mrs. J. Oliver Smith.*

That Wife of Mine

"Are you sick?" It was the soft voice of a young girl asked this, and as I heard the words, half in a dream, I opened my heavy eyes, and looked up to what seemed for a moment a glimpse of Paradise. There were the dark-green leaves of the low bushes, among which I dimly remembered dragging myself, tired and faint, it seemed a year ago, and there, thrown upon their dark background, a girl's face, with soft sunny hair and great earnest eyes. "Was she handsome?' you ask. No, I suppose not. I don't think there was a singular regular feature in her whole face, still it always seemed lovely to me, and that morning, as I looked up at it, her face was as an angel's.

I was as nearly worn out as man could well be, and everything looked black and dreary enough, even in that bright summer time.

I was only a tramp then—not a ragged, dirty tramp, such as you drove out of your yard yesterday, perhaps, but a tramp nevertheless, and a kind word and a pitying face were now strange things to me. I had been what, thank God, I am to-day, a lawyer with—for a young man—a good practice back in my Eastern home, but a love for drink—yet not altogether drink, but with it a reckless expenditure of money, of running into debt—had brought me down.

I remember the day that the final crash came, and how hard I tried to avert it, not waking to a realization of my situation until it was all too late. It seemed to me impossible that I, always so favored, should be, could be, penniless, and if not absolutely a beggar, still certainly in a beggar's friendless position. Unable to remain where I was known, for fear of my creditors, I struck off into new regions, and begged—yes, that's the word—begged for work, any honest work, and begged for it in vain. I did get odd jobs, here and there, but nothing lasting, only just enough for me to live along from hand to mouth—and sometimes it was poorly enough, even at that.

The night before, with a fever burning in my veins, I had left Ridgefield—left without supper or money—and all the long night had trudged onward, down the great, white country road. Sick, with the hot fever coursing through my veins and parching my tongue; faint with hunger, footsore and weary from long travel, disheartened, and caring but little whether I lived or died, just as the sun came up I sank into the low, cool-looking bushes by the roadside, and lost all consciousness.

"Are you sick, sir?"

The question was repeated with even more earnestness than before.

"I fear I am," I said, pressing my hand to my throbbing temples to still the pain.

"Where are your friends, poor man?"

There was a look of pity in those great, earnest eyes, that, if I should live forever, I could not forget.

"Friends!" I echoed; the words sounded almost like a mockery to me. "Did you ever know such men as I to have friends?"

"Why, what have you done—are you a criminal?"

It was said with the action of a startled fawn, and I hastened to answer:

"A criminal? Yes, of the worst kind, so people seem to think. I am 'guilty' of being poor."

"Oh, is that all." What a relief there was in her voice; sick as I was I noticed it. "We are poor, too, mother and I; but still we have friends, and will never leave any one sick at our door without help. Can you walk at all, sir?"

"I will see," I said, faintly; and inspired by a new courage, with a hold on the thick bushes, I managed to gain my feet and staggered, rather than walked, out into the road; but when at last I got once more into the sunlight he old dizzy faintness came over me, and in a swoon I fell forward in he dust

For days following I was conscious of nothing but pain—a throbbing and aching of the head, a feeling throughout the body of hunger and suffering. I had closed my heavy eyes in the heat and dust, and even as I lay there, day after day, I seemed to be breathing the same dusty air, suffering with hunger burning with the fever, and without water to quench my thirst. When at last I opened them I saw a cool, white curtain swaying to and fro before an open window, and now and then I could feel a breath of fresh air upon my cheek, and out beyond I could see, where the curtain was caught up, raindrops dropping and glistening among the leaves. I felt as if in fairyland as I handled the clean, white coverlet laid over me, and I looked about at the few cheap pictures and the neat, simple sweetness of the room.

"Where am I?" Unconsciously I spoke, in my surprise and wonder, aloud.

A curtain hanging at the head of the bed was suddenly lifted, which gave me a slight glimpse of another room, neat as my own. A young girl entered and quickly came forward to the side of my bed. It was the face of my strange friend by the roadside; her sunny hair and earnest eyes had been with me, as something intangible, misty as a pleasant dream, all through my sickness, and I remembered it now—the promised aid and swooning in the dust.

"Soyou are at last awake," she said, laying her cool, moist hands on my temples—"awake, and the fever all gone. You must feel much better."

I could only look "Yes" with my eyes.

"Now, I don't want you to talk. You are my patient, and you must mind me."

"But where am I?"

In spite of all orders I must ask that question, for fear the vision might fade.

"You're safe enough in our house—mother's and mine. I told you we were poor, but you would faint right before our door."

"I'm very sorry," I said, penitently.

"Hum! That don't help. Do you know how sick you've been?"

I protested my entire ignorance.

"Well, you've had a fever, and been wild sometimes," she informed me. "But now lie still until I get you something to eat."

As she said this she got up from the little rocking-chair in which she had been sitting.

"No, don't go!" I caught her by the sleeve. "I don't want anything to eat, and I do want you!"

She sat down again with a little laugh.

"I'm afraid you don't know just what you do want," she said, pleasantly.

"Yes I do; I want you. You won't go, will you?" My voice sounded very anxious in its weakness.

"Not without mother calls me. Now, go to sleep."

She settled the white coverlet about me very carefully.

"How did you get me here?" I asked, presently.

"Oh, one of the station men helped me; and you were terribly heavy, if you hadn't anything to eat."

I lay back on my pillow, and watched her sitting there in the stillness of the room. It was a picture sweet enough for any man—more than that to me, for I had scarcely spoken to a woman for a long year, excepting to receive harsh answers.

The sun that came streaming into the open window, piercing here and there the network of vines, went slowly down, casting long shadows across the floor, and I fell asleep.

How those two women did watch over and care for me during the days that followed—days in which I got better very slowly—the old gray-headed, matronly mother and the little girl! What delightful, dainty little meals they cocked me with their own hands! And then one would fan and talk with me in the long, hot summer afternoon.

One day, when the mother was out, I told my little nurse my whole history, concealing nothing, and watching the changing emotions of her face.

"You have told me everything but your name," she said, when I finished.

"That is simple enough," I replied. I was sitting up now, in the great, old-fashioned rocking-chair. "It is George Gray. And yours?"

"Florence O'Neil. My father was killed on the railroad several years ago, and the company gave us this little house, and we watch to 'flag' the trains if the bridge should not be safe; the water in the river rises very high sometimes."

She said it all very simply, as if such a life was old and common enough to her.

The daughter of a railroad laborer, and I loved her—and I was only a tramp?

"Not very elevated," you think. Perhaps not in the social scale, but our hearts might be as true, our love as great.

In the days which followed, and under their tender care, I grew rapidly better, until at last I could frame no excuse for remaining longer. But nothing could now tear me away from the girl who had saved my life—whom I knew but too well I loved.

I never said one word of love to her, for I was only a tramp, and my love was too honest, too sincere, to give its object needless pain.

Deep in my heart I had resolved to work up to something more worthy of her, more worthy myself. But, meanwhile, I could not altogether leave her, and, finally, through their influence with men upon the road, men who had worked with O'Neil before he was killed, I received a position. It was only that of a brakeman upon the night express. Not much, you think. Perhaps not to you, my scoffing friend, with your credit at the bank, but it was everything to me. It was the first chance the world had given me. It was my first step upward, and I believe I was prouder in that brakeman's cap than I ever was in my first gold and black law sign in the old days of my prcfligacy and my profession.

I ran on that road—it was the P. D. and G.—for nearly two months, making every night the trip between Plattsmouth and Delaver, rain or shine.

Now and then cf a Sunday I would go down to the little cottage of the O'Neils, and thus spead many a pleasant afternoon in talking over the events of my sickness with the mother, or wandering down by the river with Florence, my little love. I began to dream that she loved me, and it made me a better man.

One night, I think it was of a Wednesday, we made up our train, an unusually large one, and left Plattsmouth just before dark. It had been storming hard for two days, and it bid fair to be a dark, tempestuous night. A special freight train left an hour ahead of us, which we were to pass at Somerset.

The night, as it grew later, proved to be one of the roughest I had ever experienced; the wind blew a perfect hurricane from the north, the glare of the lightning was incessant, and the heavy peals of thunder rolled along the whole sky.

"Watch sharp for a red light at 'Bridge No. 2,'" I heard the train master say to the engineer of the freight as his heavy train pulled out of the yard.

"Bridge No. 2" was the one close by O'Neil's—the long one over the river was just this side, and known as "No. 1"—their little cottage was nestled in the thick woods between the two.

Just how it happened I suppose no one exactly knows, but it seemed that "Bridge No. 2" had been swept away by the fury of the storm, and the red lantern, safely placed by careful hands to stop the advancing train, had gone out in the terrific gale. The heavy freight, propelled down the steep grade between the two bridges by its own weight, rushed with a scream by the little cottage and took the terrible plunge into the air, down fifty feet to the rocks below.

When I saw it, early the following morning, the wreck was complete, with the dead, mangled bodies of the trainmen wedged into the water and crushed down by the heavy timbers.

"And our train?" you ask.

Well, I'll tell you about that as it told to me.

Florence and her mother were [illegible] retiring to rest, believing the lantern to be safely burning, when they heard the shrill whistle of the freight, and a moment later the fearful crash. Realizing in a moment what had happened, Florence grasped a lantern, and, amid the hurricane of wind, the deluge of water, the incessant glare of the lightning, and peal upon peal of thunder, left the cottage and started for the wreck.

Her light soon went out in the wind, but she bravely felt her way through the woods and falling timbers to the very edge of the rushing waters that covered the crushed and drowned men.

She could hear no sound to tell her that any one yet lived to relate the story of that horrible leap to death. She knew that the long night-express, with its load of passengers, was nearly due, and none to warn them of their danger; a lantern would not burn in the increased fury of the gale.

The telegraph office at Somerset or Matland was the only place where the officers could be notified and the catastrophe averted. To Somerset was five miles, over hills and through the woods, and long before she could reach there it would be too late—the express would have gone down. Matland was only a mile, but between her and Matland was the river, ten or fifteen feet above its natural height, and to pass this she must cross over Bridge, No. 1, fifty feet above the roaring, rushing water.

She must cross this bridge four hundred feet long, with nothing but the ties and rails for support, the wind blowing a gale, and the foaming, seething, muddy waters below! Not one man in a thousand but would have shrunk from such a task; not one man in five hundred would have gone over at any price or under any considerations.

But my brave, noble girl, with the nerve of a giant, never hesitated, never stopped to fear. Gathering up her flowing skirts, and on hands and knees, she crawled over the long bridge. Slowly the after tie was passed. It was already time for our train to come dashing over the bridge and hurl her down to death amid the dark and muddy water of the rushing river. The blood from the lacerated knees had stained her dress, but she does not falter; her long hair is blown out from her net by the fury of the wind, but she must not stop.

At last she reached the shore, and almost flew up the track to the office, where our train was just ready to start. Breathless and in broken accents she told her sad, fearful tale, and then, faint and weak from her excitement, fell back into my eager, waiting arms.

Half-unconscious, I carried her into the dry, warm office, and as I put her down, her great, earnest eyes opened wearily, for a moment, to meet mine and read the love in them, and her white lips smiled.

"You are saved!" she murmured, very low. "Oh, George, I never could have done it, but I knew it was your train," and I clasped the brave little heroine close in my wet arms, never more, please God, to let her go.

The sun of the next morning a it came up clear and bright, glistening on the raindrops and peering over into the rocky chasm, where the wreck and the dead men lay, seemed like the sun of my new life, rising to look down in pity upon the wreck and ruin of my past.

"How am I now!" did you ask.

That little cottage on the hill yonder is mine, and I am back in my old profession, working hard to keep my position, but happy as I never dreamed to be, and I owe it all to that brave little wife of mine.—*George R. Parrish.*

Reserved Power.

It is not wise to work constantly up to the rate of which we are capable. If the engineer of the railroad were to keep the speed of his train up to the highest rate he could obtain with his engine, it would soon be used up. If a horse is driven at the top of his speed for any length of time he is ruined. It is well enough to try the power occasionally of a horse or engine by putting on all the motion it will bear, but not continuously. All machinists construct their machines so there shall be a reserve force. If the power required is a four-horse, then they make a six-horse power. In this case it works easily and lasts long. A man who has strength enough to do twelve honest hours of labor in twenty-four, and no more, should do but nine or ten hours' work. The reserve power keeps the body in repair. It rounds out the frame to full proportions. It keeps the mind cheerful, hopeful, happy. The person with no reserve force is always incapable of taking on any more responsibility than he already has. A little exertion puts him out of breath. He cannot increase his work for an hour without the danger of an explosion. Such are generally pale, bloodless, nervous, irritable, despondent, gloomy. We all pity them. The great source of power in the individual is the blood. It runs the machinery of life, and upon it depends our health and strength. A mill on the stream where water is scanty, can be worked but a portion of the time. So a man with little good blood can do but little work. The reserve power must be stored up in this fluid. It is an old saying among stock-raisors that "blood tells." It is equally true that blood tells in the sense in which we use the word. If it is only good blood, then the more of it the better. When the reserve power of an individual runs low, it is an indication that a change is necessary, and that it is best to stop expending and go to accumulating, just as the miller does when the water gets low in the pond. Such a course would save many a person from physical bankruptcy.

Scandinavian Hospitality.

As in all other countries that retain primitive habits, hospitality in Scandinavia always implies eating and drinking. The poorest farmer or fisherman always has something to offer the visitor, and lack of appetite is generally construed as a slight. The author mentions one occasion on which, to avoid hurting any one's feelings, he ate thirty times in two days, and drank thirty-four cups of coffee. Often strong cheese is offered just before a meal to provoke appetite, and in the cities a formal dinner is preceded by a *smorgas*, or lunch, at a table crowded with alleged appetizers. On a single *smorgas* table the author noticed smoked reindeer meet, smoked salmon with poached eggs, raw salmon freshly salted, hard-boiled eggs, caviare, fried sausage, anchovy, smoked goose breast, cucumbers, raw salt herring, boiled meat, potatoes, eggs, beets and onions. There were also three kinds of spirits on the table, and from these and the various dishes the guests helped themselves bountifully, and then did justice to an excellent dinner. An American who would attempt by such means to gain an appetite would be helpless before reaching [illegible] dinner table, and his dyspepsia [illegible]ld be one of the most wonderful [illegible]n on record; but the Swedes seldom [illegible]plain of indigestion, and they certainly live longer than their Western neighbors.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Spanish lace flounces a yard deep are used to trim black satin cloaks. They are put on in festoons, looped up by rosettes of lace and jet, and have a funeral air that would depress Democritus himself.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Phosphorus was accidentally discovered in 1669, by Brant, while engaged in the process of transmutation. On account of its scarcity it was first sold for its weight in gold.

Some fine carvings in ivory discovered at Ninevah, and showing signs of crumbling on arriving in England, Professor Owen concluded the decay to be caused by loss of albumen in the ivory and therefore boiled the articles in a solution of albumen. The experiment was a success and the ivory became as firm and solid as when first entombed.

It is found that 2,082 cubic feet of fresh air per head must be supplied every hour, so to dilute the products of respiration from the healthy human body as to keep the air always pure and fresh to a degree of wholesomeness. In mines, to keep up the physical health of the laborers, it has been determined that 6,000 feet are requisite per hour.

The earliest attempt to obtain light by incandescence in a vacuum was made by King, in 1843, who applied continuous metallic and carbon conductors, and heated them by the electric current in a Torricellian vacuum. He was followed in 1848 by Staite, who used an iridium, or an iridium and platinum wire, and enveloped the holder in glass or some other non-conductor. In 1872 Konn employed graphite and rendered it incandescent in an atmosphere of nitrogen, in which there was no wasting away of the carbon. The same principles have been followed, but with greater promise of success, in the more recent attempts of Edison, Maxim and Swan at producing illumination by means of incandescence.

Some recent experiments by Herr Stebler show that the views held by some botanists that light has no direct effect on germination must be modified. He finds that the germination of certain agricultural grasses, such as meadow grass, is much more favored by light than by heat. An experiment made with two groups, of 400 seeds each, showed that there germinated sixty-two per cent. in light and three per cent. in darkness. Similar results were made with some other grass, showing fifty-nine per cent. germinating in light and seven per cent. in darkness. Sanlight being a very variable force, experiments were further made with gaslight, and with the same result, viz, that light favors the germination of certain seeds, especially grass, and that these germinate either not at all, or very scantily, in darkness. The fact was verified by Herr Stebler in a whole series of seeds. In the case of seeds that germinate quickly and early, such as clover, beans or peas, Herr Stebler thinks that light is probably not advantageous.

The Longevity of the Ancients.

Can man reach and pass the age of a hundred years? is a question concerning which physiologists have different opinions. Buffon was the first one in France to raise the question of the extreme limit of human life. In his opinion, man, becoming adult at sixteen, ought to live to six times that age, or to ninety-six years. Having been called upon to account for the phenomenal ages attributed by the Bible to the patriarchs, he risked the following as an explanation: "Before the flood the earth was less solid, less compact than it is now. The law of gravitation had acted for only a little time; the productions of the globe had less consistency, and the body of man, being more supple, was more susceptible of extension. Being able to grow for a longer time, it should, in consequence, live for a longer time than now."

The German Heusler has suggested on the same point that the ancients did not divide time as we do. Previous to the age of Abraham the year, among some people of the East, was only three months, or a season; so that they had a year of spring, one of summer, one of fall and one of winter. The year was extended so as to consist of eight months after Abraham and twelve months after Joseph. Voltaire rejected the longevity assigned to the patriarchs of the Bible, but accepted without question the stories of the great ages attained by some men in India, where, he says, "it is not rare to see old men of one hundred and twenty years." The eminent French physiologist, Flourens, fixing the complete development of man at twenty years, teaches that he should live five times as long as it takes him to become an adult. According to this author the moment of a completed development may be recognized by the fact of the junction of the bones with their apophyses. This junction takes place in horses at five years, and the horse does not live beyond twenty-five years; with the ox at four years, and it does not live over twenty years; with the cat at eighteen months, and that animal rarely lives over ten years. With man it is effected at twenty years, and he only exceptionally lives beyond one hundred years. The same physiologist admits, however, that human life may be exceptionally prolonged under certain conditions of comfort, sobriety, freedom from care, regularity of habits and observance of the rules of hygiene, and he terminates his interesting study of the last point ("De la Longevite Humaine") with the aphorism, "Man kills himself rather than dies."—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Threatened Famine in Asia Minor.

Asia Minor is threatened with a repetition of the terrible famine of 1873-4. Locusts, drought, depopulation, misgovernment, have wrought their effects. This year's crops have almost universally failed. The district of Angora again appears to have suffered the most severely, and the unfortunate inhabitants are already beginning to emigrate en masse in search of food, lest winter snows and swollen streams should cut off their communication with the outer world, and they should again find themselves pent up in their mountain homes, without a chance of escape, and reduced to the same fearful plight which seven years ago caused fathers and mothers to sell their children for a handful of corn. The government is, of course, too much engrossed with Egyptian intrigues to take any useful measures against the impending calamity. All that has been done hitherto is to suspend the export of grain from the famine districts. As the population is too poor to buy, the merchants are obliged to sell at mock prices to the authorities, who lock up the grain in the government storehouses until they find some opportunity of driving a good bargain. It is an ill wind which blows nobody luck, and a famine is not without its redeeming points in the eyes of Turkish functionaries.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Mohammed Tewfik, the khedive of Egypt, has regular features, and is not at all bad-looking. He is only twenty-nine years old, but looks older, and is rather portly. While his bearing is dignified he is shy in the presence of strangers, but a keen observer. His tastes are simple, he hates parade, loves his home and is an excellent husband and father.

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

Cyrus W. Field proposes to erect a memorial window at Williams college to the late President Garfield.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, now seventy-one years of age, is the senior member of the United States Senate and the youngest is Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, now forty years of age.

Some one has taken the trouble o collect statistics of the existing pawnbrokers in the United British Kingdom. Their total number is 4,372, and during a single year they take in, it is estimated, some 200,000,000 pledges. Returns made by 731 pawnbrokers represent a business of 32,500,000 pledges, and the total of 200,000,000 is calculated for these returns.

In order to make marching easier for the German soldiers, their feet are wrapped in linen soaked with lard. But on the march, especially where the boots are too big, the sticky mud will pull the boots off. During a parade before the emperor, not long since, the boots came off by the hundreds, and a fatigue party had to be sent out to pick up the footgear.

A New York man has a bee farm on the top of his house, within a few rods of the postoffice. The bees have to fly to Central park to get at the blossoms to collect their honey. They come straight home to their hives, and know the spot where they are placed. It is said that the bees being so much above the streets are not disturbed by the noises of the city.

Mrs. Campbell, the wife of Alexander Campbell, founder of the Christian church, of which President Garfield was a member, is a striking-looking woman of eighty years. Her hair is as black, her eyes as bright as in her youth, and her mental activity is remarkable. She reads and writes often until past midnight, and is now engaged upon a volume of reminiscences of her husband.

Mr. Whittier's days at home in Amesbury, Mass., are devoted to his books, with the exception of one hour in the forenoon and one hour in the afternoon. During these intervals he is always to be found at the postoffice or reading the Boston papers in a book store, the townspeople watching with real reverence the tall, slender, white-haired poet. He occupies two furnished rooms in a pleasant home on Friend street, Amesbury, and his life therein is that of a student—simple and hardworking.

There recently died in Oregon a mule that has a history that would fill a smal book. He was forty-six years old, and had been in the service of the government for the past thirty-six years. He was known all over the coast as "Old Tom," and has been at different times stationed at almost every garrison on the coast. His funeral was attended by the quartermaster's department in force, and his body interred with a feeling of profound sorrow at the loss of this old-timer. A monument has been erected over his grave.

The agricultural bureau estimates the wheat crop of the United States for the current year will be 381,479,200 bushels. The yield of 1879 was 458,000,000 bushels; that of 1880 is now set at 498,500,000 bushels. The decrease this year from last is therefore 117,000,000 bushels. On an examination of the table by States it appears that there was a loss, as compared with 1879, in every Western State from Ohio to Colorado, excepting Texas. Oregon and the Territories alone show any considerable increase. Farmers will get more for their grain, but consumers will have to pay more for their flour.

It would astonish people in the country to know to what an extent fortune-telling is carried on in New York city. A fortune-teller, calling herself Madam De London, was arrested a short time ago for swindling, for the business is contrary to a law which is seldom enforced. It is estimated that between fifty and a hundred of these adventuresses, for most of them are women, get a living by that business in New York. And most of the fools who allow these harpies to swindle them are women, says the *Christian at Work*, and many are women who dress well, too, and move in a pretty fair sort of social circle. They can hardly be set down as ignorant, for they keep up with the times, so far as reading goes at least. But they believe in fortune-telling just as firmly as the hopelessly ignorant, and are duped in exactly the same way. Aside from the objections to it as a fraud and imposture, the whole business of fortune-telling is an agent of immorality that ought to be sternly suppressed.

The First Sign of Consumption.

It is not as extensively known as it ought to be that, in the large majority of cases, consumption begins with a slight cough in the morning on getting up. After a while it is perceived at night on going to bed; next, there is an occasional "coughing spell" some time during the night; by this time there is a difficulty of breathing on any slightly unusual exercise, or in ascending a hill.

Even before this, persons begin to feel weak, while there is an almost imperceptible thinning in flesh, and a gradual diminution in weight—harrassing cough, loose bowels, difficult breathing, swollen extremities, daily fever and a miserable death. Miserable, because it is tedious, painful and inevitable. How much it is to be wished that the symptoms of this hateful disease were more generally studied and understood, that it might be detected in its first insidious approaches, and application be made at once for its arrest and total eradication; for certain it is that, in very many instances, it could be accomplished.

It must be remembered that cough is not an invariable attendant of consumption of the lungs, inasmuch as persons have died, and on examination a large portion of the lungs were found to have decayed away, and yet these same persons were never noticed to have had a cough, or observed it themselves, until within a few days of death. But such instances are rare, and a habitual cough on getting up and on going to bed may be safely set down as indicating consumption begun. Cough, as just stated, is originally a curative process, the means which nature uses to rid the body of that which offends, of that which is foreign to the system and ought to be out of it; hence the folly of using medicines to keep down the cough, as all cough remedies sold in the shops merely do, without taking means at the same time for removing that state of things which make cough necessary. —*Hall's Journal of Health.*

King Kalakaua has subscrided $2,000 to the erection of an Episcopal cathedral in Honolulu.

SITTING BULL.

The Redoubtable Indian Chief Described—He Makes a Speech.

During the trip down the Missouri by Captain Boyton, in his rubber suit, and a New York *Herald* correspondent in a canoe, they landed at Fort Randall, where Sitting Bull is encamped, a prisoner. The *Herald* correspondent writes:

After breakfast we went to the hostile camp in company with an officer. The camp is about a mile distant from the garrison and is situated on a pleasant stretch of level ground. There are thirty-two tepees in all, which accommodate 168 people, forty of whom are males over sixteen years of age and the rest women and children. The tepees are arranged in a circle, with a large space in the center, around which braves, squaws and almost nude children squatted and lay in the sunlight. As we approached the camp we could see a solitary white man standing in front of a tepee. He was dressed in a dark pair of pantaloons, brown duck overcoat, and his head was surmounted by a large broad-brimmed drab felt hat, with an enormous dinge in each side of it. It was Allison, the army scout, who entered the hostile camp last year and brought in the main body of the Sioux warriors led by Crow King. The scout is a medium-sized man, but is compactly and strongly built. He has a peculiar expression of shrewdness on his face and his eyes are keen and searching.

"Hello, gentlemen!" he cried, at the same time saluting the officer, "I suppose you have come to see the old man." As he said this, Allison jerked his thumb over his shoulder toward a group of braves seated near a large lodge. At that moment one of the group arose and turned toward us. The admonition of our companions was not needed, for the dignified expression which the painted features assumed, the deference of the surrounding savages and the graciously outstretched hand told us we were in the presence of the dreaded Uncapapa chief. Whatever may be said of Sitting Bull, he certainly has the appearance of a man born to lead men. He is five feet ten inches in height, and weighs, I suppose, about a hundred and eighty pounds. His face is an unusually intelligent one and his forehead large. His nose is prominent and tends to broadness, and his chin is well shaped. He has none of the impudent swagger of Gall, or the treacherous expression which distinguishes Low Dog and Rain-in-the-Face. Sitting Bull is dignified yet modest withal, and after examining our faces closely he cast his dark eyes on the ground and invited us into his tepee, and led the way himself. One after another we crawled through the covered hole which serves as a door to the lodge, and seated ourselves on the going around some burning twigs, the chief occupying the head of the circle. A number of Indians entered the tent at the request of Sitting Bull. Among them was one of the chief's two fighting nephews, Kill-While-Standing. He was an intelligent-looking young man and wore a pair of eyeglasses, which gave him a student-like appearance. The two wives of the household shook hands with every one present and paraded several half naked and very dirty children, the heirs and scions of the Bull family. When Allison told Sitting Bull that a correspondent of the *Herald* was present, and that he could speak to the American people if he wished, the chief shook me by the hand several times and said he was glad of it. He said he was a prisoner of war and wanted to see the President in order to arrange a future for himself and his people. "I will tell you," he said, "exactly what I intend to say to the President if I am allowed to visit Washington." Sitting Bull then filled his pipe and did not speak until several Indians had taken a puff or two. Then he raised his hand, and with a solemn expression began.

"I have lived a good while and seen a great deal, and I have always had a reason for everything I have done. Every act of my life has had an object in view, and no man can say I have neglected to think. I am one of the last generation of independent Sioux chiefs, and before me the position I occupy belonged to my ancestors. If I had no place in the world I would not be here, and the fact of my existence entitles to the right of exercising whatever influence I possess, for I am satisfied I was created for a purpose. When I went across the line into Canada I did not give up my title to my country, but fled before troops. I could not help myself and yielded to a superior force, although I knew I had a right to stay in the United States. Ever since I have been trying to come to a better understanding with the British and American governments. I heard good words from both and then I shook hands. I held the British government by one hand and the Great Father by the other. Finally I determined to come over to this side and lead my people back to their native soil. I want the President to put me and all the people who were on the warpath with me on a separate reservation on the Grand river, some distance from the Missouri, and there we will learn to live like white men. I want to put my young men to work so that they can raise a good crop next year, and the sooner they commence the better.

"In my act of surrendering I consider that I have wiped the blood from my hands and washed myself entirely of the past. From this time forward I am determined to lead a different and better life in full accordance with the wishes of the government. I consider the Sioux as all one people, and I want them all to be happy, even those who refused to join me on the warpath. It is my intention to improve their condition as much as possible. I have no objection to the occupation of our reservation by white men as the other hioux have. In fact, I would rather have them come and live among us. The country is being settled anyway, and if the whites mingle with us my people can learn their ways more rapidly than if they were isolated by themselves. I have even learned that the army is a good thing and will protect us as it does the whites. When I came in I expected to see the President and make a treaty of peace, but, just as my hopes were almost realized, the President was shot. Although I wanted to see him I could not, and when he died I felt very bad. I was sorry for him and sorry for my people, for it interfered with my plans. Now we have a new President and my heart goes out to him. I want to stand face to face with him and say that I am at peace and will do right always. My people are destitute of everything, and, although we are willing, we have nothing to farm with. It is necessary that work should be commenced at once, and that is my reason for being in haste to see the head of the government. It is a well known fact that I have always tried to excel the other Sioux tribes in everything, and I believe I can make my men better farmers and steadier workers than other Indians in North America. They are the most persevering and intelligent of their race. You see how they followed me and starved themselves? Well, they will be just as earnest in the other direction if they get a chance. White men have told me about schools for instructing young men in the different trades, and I am anxious that my people should have the benefit of such an institution."

"Do you think you have influence enough left since your surrender to lead the hostiles?" I inquired.

"They would only be too glad to follow me," was the reply. "Give me a reservation and I promise that all my people will dress in white men's clothes and give up their savage life entirely."

"Do you think the Indians can ever be citizens of the United States?"

"My idea is to prepare them for citizenship. It must come slowly, but I may live to see some of my young people citizens yet. I have little influence now, because I am helpless, but I promise a complete reform in the Sioux people if the government will aid me."

When Sitting Bull had ceased speaking, Allison assured me that the chief was in earnest and would prove of great service to the country if allowed to visit Washington and get an idea of the power of the government.

A Third Set of Teeth.

Concerning the growth of a third set of teeth Professor Owen says: Teeth are organs that, as a rule, have a term of existence more limited than that of the organism of which they form a part. In many of the lower vertebrates they are shed very soon after they are completed and in use, and are as quickly replaced by others. In the mammalia, however, there is but one succession of teeth naturally shed, but though the successors of the so-called "milk teeth" last long enough to acquire the title of "permanent," they are rarely retained to an advanced age. There is, however, a belief entertained by many of the occasional acquisition of a third set in human centenarians. Thus, it is recorded of the Countess of Desmond, in "Fyne's Morison's Itinerary (1617), that, not many years before her death, which is said to have occurred at the age of 140 years, "she had all her teeth renewed." I was led to a discussion on this point by a worthy clergyman at the house of a friend whom I was visiting, and to my skepticism as to the alleged age and third set of teeth of the old countess, he replied that there then lived in his parish an old woman alleged to have passed her hundredth year, who was then actually cutting her third set of teeth. I rejoiced at this instance. I had long been convinced that actual phenomena had suggested the statement, but that the nature of these had been misinterpreted, and I deemed myself most fortunate in having an opportunity of testing the matter. The following morning I was driven to the old woman's cabin. It was in the north of Ireland, and she was sitting crouched over her peat fire, a typical example of human decay. To the shouts of her pastor the deaf old crone replied by pulling down her skinny lip and exposing the side of her lower jaw, from which there projected through the gum the blackened stump of a tooth, the crown of which had gone many years before. The absorption of the gums consequent on the edentulous state of the jaw in senility, had brought to light a remnant of a long-lost tooth. Other stumps of teeth, of which the loss of the decayed crown had been forgotten, might, in like manner, appear through the shrinkage and absorption of the senile jaw. And this I take to be the true ground of the allegations as to the acquisition in the extreme old age of a third set of veritable teeth.

Restoring Solomon's Temple.

Reuf Pasha, the Turkish governor of Jerusalem, has recently received imperative orders from Sultan Abdul Hamid to resume the work of restoration of Solomon's temple, commenced under the reign of Abdul Aziz; but discontinued some five years ago. The pasha has also been instructed to clear the great square fronting the temple of all the rubbish and rank vegetation with which it is at present incumbered; In this square stands the famous mosque of Omar, which derives a revenue of some $75,000 a year from pilgrim contributions and other sources. Hitherto the greater portion of this sum found its way annually to Stamboul. The sultan, however, has decreed that henceforth it shall be applied to defraying the expenses of the works above alluded to, the present resumption of which, as well as their original inception, is due in reality to suggestions made at different times to the Ottoman authorities by members of the Austrian imperial family. The restoration of the temple ruins was begun at the instance of Francis Joseph during his visit to the holy land, shortly after the accession of Abdul Aziz to the throne; and it was the recent pilgrimage of the Archduke Randolph to Judea that imparted a fresh impulse to the interrupted enterprise. Not only has the commander of the faithful signified it to be his sovereign will that the works should be carried out without further delay, but two officials of the sublime porte, Serid and Raif Effendin, have already left Constantinople for Jerusalem with instructions to take measures, on their arrival, for insuring the literal fulfillment of his majesty's decrees. The gratitude of Christians and Jews alike is due to Abdul Hamid for lending his high authority to so generous and enlightened an undertaking.—*London Telegraph.*

Debris of Old Buildings.

The varied materials collected from old buildings in course of demolition form enormous accumulations in some of the upper wards of New York city, where one can purchase anything in the building line from a piece of lead pipe to a magnificent French plate glass. Timber of all sort, from giant cross-beams to little joist posts, can be had in these yards, where there are also window sashes, window weights, doors, shutters, iron and wooden staircases, window frames, doorposts, flooring, lathing, tiling, wainscoting, bricks, brown stone fronts, granite steps, granite columns, iron girders and iron fronts, iron stair-frames, and, in fact, anything and everything that has ever been used in a house. Door-knobs, bell-handles, iron railings and balconies, not to mention the cornices, are there in profusion and confusion. The profits of this business are said to be great, and while it frequently happens that large figures are paid for some houses, the profits are correspondingly great. Recently some houses on Twenty-third street were taken down, and as they were finished in hard wood, ornamented with mirrors and great, spacious fireplaces, the price demanded was very large, but the old brass work and glass alone paid the purchaser for what he had invested, and the wood, stone and brick of the house was all clear profit. The two firms who do the largest traffic of the kind carry to their yards about fifty truck-loads of material a day. Then there are dozens of others in the trade who do a much more modest business.—*Industrial World.*

Idleness is the refuge of weak minds and the holiday of fools.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

Flaxseed Tea.—Put two tablespoonfuls of whole flaxseed in a pint of boiling water; let it boil fifteen minutes; cut up one lemon and put in a pitcher with two tablespoonfuls of sugar; strain the tea boiling hot through a wire strainer into the pitcher and stir together. Good for cough and sore throat.

Physic for Children.—Rhubarb and magnesia: Mix one drachm of powdered rhubarb with two drachms of carbonate of magnesia, and half a drachm of ginger. Dose, from fifteen grains to one drachm. Use as a purgative for children.

Cure for Dysentery.—Take new churned butter before it is washed and salted; clarify over the fire and skim off all the milky particles; add one-fourth brandy to preserve it, and loaf sugar to sweeten it. Let the patient (if an adult) take two tablespoonfuls twice a day. The above is a sure cure.

To Remove Corns.—The *American Medical Journal* tells how to remove corns: Saturate a small piece of cotton with alcohol, apply it to the corn for a minute, then with a sharp scalpel or knife carefully separate the corn from the healthy tissues, which is easily done by a careful handling of the knife and gentle pulling with forceps while the parts are being immerged with alcohol. If the alcohol dries away while operating, apply the saturated cotton again, and I frequently find it necessary to apply this several times before the operation is completed. The alcohol not only lessons the sensibility of the parts, but it facilitates the separation of the hard corn from the soft and tender tissues. This cures, and that without drawing a drop of blood or producing any pain, except what results after pulling on the corn with the forceps. After raising one edge, it is about like removing a piece of adhesive plaster.

"Working People" in New England Fifty Years Ago.

When we tal

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Nov. 17, 1881.

The republican party in this state has failed—let Charley Wolfe be appointed receiver.

If some of the cranks, who find their way to Washington, were "strung up" the race would soon become extinct, and public men would not be subjected to danger.—Wm'sport *Bulletin, rep.*

Right enough—if all the cranks were strung up, the *Bulletin's* party would soon be played out.

The United States has declared war against turkey—the first onset will be made Nov. 23, and as there is no doubt that our side will be victorious, there will be a general day of feasting on Thursday 24.

Judge Bucher has a majority in every county in his district—Union, Snyder and Mifflin. That's just as it should be when men like Judge Bucher are up for Judge. This strong endorsement is the best evidence that Mr. Bucher has been an upright judge, and that his conduct upon the bench meets the almost unanimous approval of the people of his district, and well may the Judge feel proud of it. We congratulate Judge Bucher upon this overwhelming victory.

Judge Bucher has 1189 majority in Mifflin, 800 in Snyder, and 183 in Union—total 2119.

Ben Buttler severely criticises MacVeagh for abandoning the Star Route cases. The *Herald* of 4 prints an interview with Ben F. Buttler. As to Attorney General MacVeagh, in relation to the Star route prosecutions, the General said:

"The condition of affairs in regard to the Star route prosecutions presents a question which, for the first time, 'stands itself in our history in this precise form: Mr. MacVeagh was made Attorney General for the avowed purpose, as I remember it, of pursuing the Star route people and bringing them to justice. If that was not so in the inception of his candidature for the place, it certainly was the earliest pronouncements of his business. His prosecution was to be the feature of the Department under the late Attorney General. Not only that, but the Attorney General made sundry outgivings as to the vigor with which the prosecutions would be pressed by his office, the enormity of the crimes of the accused, and seemed to put himself in the position to be ready at the end of his term to claim the nomination for the Presidency on the strength of his performances in that direction, and Mr. Brisson on the strength of his in regard to the whisky thieves. Mr. MacVeagh's clients are the people of the United States, his case one of great public wrong against the people and their Government, and his retainer the highest law office in the gift of the President. Now, the question comes as to whether, while his case is actually before the Court, the counsel of the people should be allowed to throw up his brief and quit his clients' cause. I do not think that, if I have a very decided opinion that a lawyer can no more throw up his brief and his clients' case before the Court, having been brought there by him, than can an officer of the army resign or desert on the battlefield in the face of the enemy, and all agree that the latter is worthy of death, and it is so punished by every civilized nation.

The republicans of Union county, Wolfe's home, have done themselves credit in refusing to sustain the bosses, the vote, official stands: Baily, rep. boss candidate 634; Wolfe independent rep. 1719; Noble, dem., 1135.

Where, O where, is Gen. Beaver's evidence that Centre county is going to turn republican? He told the bosses that this year old Centre would barely elect the democratic ticket and that in three years it would be firm in the column of the bosses. He alleged this would be brought about by the industries that are springing up in our county and the hands employed by them would be used to swing the county out of her good old paths. When Gen. Beaver contracts with the bosses to deliver Centre county over to them, he, to use a western term, bites off more than he can chaw. Centre county is not prepared to enter the folds of the Cameron bosses, and will not follow Gen. Beaver into any such camp.

Again we say, "foolish Genera', unsafe General, to be thus deluded and thus to delude the bosses."

There was bloody work by the negroes on election day in Mississippi, as will be seen in another colum. Without cause or provocation the blacks fired upon democrats—four whites were killed. If a negro had been hurt or killed the whole radical crowd would raise a wild howl.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has notified the other trunk lines of its intention to make a general advance of west bound freight rates from New York to Chicago, commencing on next Monday. The tariff will be for first class 60 second class 50, third class 40 fourth class 28 cents, being an increase of 15 cents, 12 cents, 10 cents and 8 cents, respectively. Corresponding advances are made to all intermediate points on west bound traffic. The action of the company, officials state, is taken independently and without reference to the course of other lines.

The republican fight for commissioner resulted in the election of Campbell over Rankin by 735 majority. This is a larger majority than any republican commissioner ever received in this county under the new constitution and Mr. Campbell may well feel proud of this endorsement by his party. We think he will make a good commissioner, and that he will cooperate with the democratic members of the board to administer the affairs of our county in the interest of the taxpayers.

—It is astonishing how soon a man can build up a big trade by honest, fair and square dealing. What the people want is confidence, what a business man wants is to gain the confidence of the people and it is that which is as important to him as thousands of capital. These are facts known to every successful business man, and we are led to comment thus by the astonishing success in establishing a wonderful trade in ready-made clothing, by Sam'l Lewins, of the Philad. Branch. He has been in the county scarce two years, yet his trade has increased until his sales foot up larger than any of the old establishments. The people got confidence in Mr. Lewins; they saw that he done business upon honest principles; that he deceived no one in the goods he offered; that he sold as low as could be expected and put down the price of clothing; that he kept no shoddy or auction trash, but sold the best goods for the least money. They saw him start in thus, and found he stuck to doing business upon honest principles. The people now have confidence in him, and the consequence is a large and increasing trade, a success which no other merchant can boast of in the same short time.

The *Patriot* says in the special elections for members of congress on Tuesday the democrats have made a gain of one, in the choice of Flowers over Astor in the eleventh district of New York. This will make the house stand, when it meets for organization on the first Monday in December, 146 republicans, 137 democrats, 9 greenbackers and 1 independent, which is rather too close to be comfortable. On the surface there is a majority of one against the regular republicans. But of the greenbackers there are at least three or four who are republicans with a greenback attachment. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, for instance, will be ready to ratify the work of the republican caucus with the utmost alacrity if he does not take part in the proceedings. That is what he was elected for, and he will be duly taken care of in the distribution of favors. Then there are two republican greenbackers from Missouri and two readjusters from Virginia, who may be fully depended on in the work of organizing the house if they are generously treated in the matter of committees and other good things that are in control of the majority. So when mere party names are laid aside it is seen that the republicans have a clear majority in the next house and will organize it to suit themselves.

John Cessna was defeated for Judge in the Bedford district by about 100 votes. What could have been better? nothing unless his defeat by a still larger majority. If there is an unprincipled political trimmer in this state it is Cessna, and such stuff would disgrace the judiciary.

In New York at 6.55 on the morning of the 9th two tenement houses Nos. 53 and 55 Grant street tumbled in. Mrs. Hill one of the occupants of No. 53, was taken from the ruins severely bruised. The dead now number seven, J. Thompson, a negro and Frank and Chester Hill have been added to the list. It is believed more bodies will be found. Tenants have been driven out of adjoining houses.

The independent republican state committee has signed an address in which they declare their intention to keep up their organization against the boss rule. They feel encouraged to this in the 50,000 votes received by C. S. Wolfe.

The greenback party of this county has dwindled down to magnificently small proportions—three pecks of potatoes, a sausage and two flip loaves of bread will board the whole concern 3 months.

The Attorney General of Pennsylvania applied to the Dauphin County Court for writs of quo warranto looking to the disolationof graveyard insurance companies for violations of their charters. The hearing was fixed for Nov. 25.

John Rankin tells us he is perfectly satisfied with the result. Surely there is one man left willing to bow to the will of the people.

Quay favors Grow for governor. Carry the news to Gen. Beaver.

Fire destroyed the larger part of Woodstock, N. B.; the Bethany Orphans' Home, near Womelsdorf, Pa.; the Metropolitan Iron Works in Richmond, Va., and a number of cottages at Old Orchard Beach, Me.

WHAT THEY THOUGHT OF ONE ANOTHER.

It is rather entertaining as well as instructive to know how the directors of the collapsed New York bank felt toward the cashier during the many years that he was running up the amount of his robbery to two million dollars and what the cashier thought of the directors all this while. When asked how it happened that Baldwin was able to hoodwink the directors so completely as to a deficit so gigantic one of these officers said:—

"Because we had so much confidence in him that when he said the money was there we never thought of doubting him. Even when examining committees have been appointed by the Board we have had too much confidence in him to doubt what he said. I knew this because I have been on these committees."

This was a noble feeling. But how did the trusted cashier look upon the directors during this time? When asked how he contrived to escape detection when his accounts were examined by the directors Baldwin frankly replies:—

"Oh, you know what those examinations are. They mean well enough, but they don't know. If they see a roll of one-dollar bills marked 50 they will carefully count the roll and see that it is all right; or if they see a box of gold coins they will gingle them all over and count them with the greatest accuracy. But when they come to balances in the books they take every thing they see in black and white as Gospel truth. So, you see if you have $50 in cash correctly labelled you may have a difference of $2,000,000 on the books and they will never discover it."

In how many other money concerns do the directors put a like unbounded trust in their subordinates and the latter reciprocate after the manner of Baldwin?

GUITEAU'S TRIAL

Guiteau's trial began on Monday. About 11 o'clock the work of obtaining a jury was begun, the three who first presented themselves being disqualified, two on the ground that they had formed fixed opinions on this case, and the other on the ground that he had conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment. In examining the jurors Mr Scoville went over a large range of questions, inquiring as to their religious and political belief. Up to 12 o'clock the defense had peremptorily challenged one juryman, and two had been accepted and sworn in.

The panel was exhausted after the five jurors had been obtained, and at the suggestion of the district attorney an order was issued for the drawing of seventy-five additional names for the box.

The prisoner at this point slowly arose and informed the court that he wished to make a speech ato-morrow morning, but he was ordered by the court to take his seat. He then passed the manuscript of his speech to a newspaper reporter, but before the latter could leave Mr Scoville called him back and compelled him to return it. This raised the anger of the prisoner, who excitedly declared that he was not under the control of his counsel; that he was a lawyer and knew the law himself; that when he wanted help he would ask for it, and that he desired his speech to be published for the purpose of influencing public opinion.

He was again silenced by the court, and it having been agreed that the sittings of the court should be from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., daily, allowing half an hour for recess, the court, at 1.05, adjourned.

WHAT GUITEAU'S SPEECH CONTAINED.

In the speech which Guiteau had prepared for delivery in court to-day he says he is charged with murdering one James A. Garfield. Nothing can be more absurd, because General Garfield died of malpractice. General Garfield was a good man, but a weak politician; being president he was in a position to do vast harm to the republic, and he was doing it by the unwise use of patronage, and the Lord and himself took the responsibility of removing him; that his duty to the Lord and to the American people overcame his personal feelings toward General Garfield and he sought to remove him.

TRUTH AND HONOR.

Query:—What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and billiousness, aid digestion and tone up the whole system? Truth and honor compells us to answer Hop Bitters; being pure, perfect and harmeless. See another column.—*Toledo Blade.*

MACHINE MAJORITY.

The Official Vote by Counties in the State.

Philadelphia, November 13.—The following are the pluralities for Baily and Noble by counties—all official:

	Noble, D.		Baily, R.
Adams	523	Allegheny	5,839
Bedford	217	Armstrong	427
Berks	5,170	Beaver	295
Bucks	756	Blair	840
Cambria	421	Bradford	1,418
Carbon	578	Butler	188
Centre	1,147	Cameron	400
Clarion	995	Chester	1,339
Clearfield	1,253	Crawford	789
Clinton	706	Dauphin	1,893
Columbia	1 631	Delaware	843
Cumberland	1,101	Erie	526
Elk	692	Forest	116
Fayette	294	Franklin	244
Fulton	365	Huntingdon	595
Greene	1,449	Indiana	1,946
Jefferson	9	Lackawanna	104
Juniata	261	Lancaster	4,129
Lehigh	1,288	Lawrence	846
Luzerne	1,825	Lebanon	1,569
Lycoming	878	McKean	335
Mifflin	220	Mercer	364
Monroe	1,76	Philadelphia	13,509
Montgomery	442	Potter	642
Montour	449	Snyder	89
Northampton	2,464	Somerset	1,475
Northumberl.	1,462	Susquehanna	879
Perry	15	Tioga	1,483
Pike	567	Venango	44
Schuylkill	3,126	Warren	567
Sullivan	260	Washington	659
Union	496		
Wayne	516	Total	44,032
Westmoreland	824		37,030
Wyoming	237		
York	2,761	Baily's plu.	7,002
Total	37,030		

Wolfe's vote in the state is 50,000 which leaves Baily some 45,000 in a minority.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.

In Massachusetts the majority for Long, the Republican candidate for Governor, is 11,000 less than the majority cast last year for Garfield. In Connecticut last year the Republicans elected a majority of 85 in the House. This year they have a majority of 50.

Garfield and Arthur carried New York by a plurality of 21,000. The Republicans had a majority of 55 on joint ballot in the last Legislature. This fall they have secured three of the State officers. If they have saved Seymour, their candidate for State Engineer, it is by the skin of their teeth; while Husted, who ran for State Treasurer, is beaten by a majority of about 25,000. They have lost both Houses of the Legislature. The Democratic majority next winter on joint ballot will be 8, which is a change of 63 against the Republicans.

The election in New Jersey was for a third of the Senate and the entire Assembly. Each party got an equal number of Senators, and the new Assembly is said to be a tie. As the Republicans had a majority of eight in the Assembly chosen last year, the result on Tuesday shows a loss to them.

In Minnesota the Republican majority this year falls off about 40,000 in comparison to that given to Garfield. In Nebraska it falls off about 10,000. In Wisconsin Garfield's majority was a fraction under 30,000. Now the Republicans have barely been able to pluck their candidate for Governor as a brand from the burning.

In the South, three States, Democratic of late years, have held elections. Maryland and Mississippi have gone for the Democrats by smaller majorities than they gave to General Hancock. In Virginia, where the struggle was unusually sharp and spirited, Mahone, Riddleberger, the Republicanists, and the negro Stalwarts have swept the field.

A HEALTAY STATE.

People are constantly changing their homes from East to West and from North to South or *vice versa*, in search of a healthy State. If they would learn to be contented and to use the celebrated Kidney-Wort when sick they would be much better off. The whole system can be kept in a healthy state by this simple but effectual remedy. See large adv.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed on record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others if any way interested, and will be presented to the orphans court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 30th day of November, A. D., 1881, for confirmation and allowance.

1. The account of Elias Turner, guardian of Ida M. and Sarah E. McDivitt, minor children of William McDivitt, late of Huston township, deceased.
2. The first and final account of Samuel Vonada, one of the administrators of &c. of Elizabeth Orndorf, late of Marion township, deceased.
3. The account of Adam R. Barlow, executor of &c. of Jesse Cowher, late of Worth township, deceased.
4. Fourth account of Adam F. Barlow, acting executor of Clement Beck with, late of Worth township, deceased.
5. The account of William From, trustee appointed to sell the real estate of Jonas From, late of Potter township, deceased.
6. The second and final account of John L. Musser, guardian of Alexander R. Morton, minor child of Robert and Susannah Morton, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
7. The first and partial account of C. H. Holt & Wm. F. Holt, acting administrators of &c. of William Holt, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased.
8. The first and final account of Susan Kneffsinger, administratrix of &c. of Frederick Kneffsinger, late of Spring township, deceased.
9. The account of L. W. Munson, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of &c. of Wesley Runk, late of Philipsburg borough, deceased.
10. The account of James I. McClure, administrator of &c. of Annie B. Riddle, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.
11. The first and partial account of John B. Royer, acting administrator of &c. of Samuel Royer, late of Potter township, deceased.
12. The first and final account of John J. Musser and M M Musser, administrators of &c. of John Musser, late of Spring township, deceased.
13. The second and final account of Simon P. Ruble and J. C. Reble, surviving executors of &c. of Peter Ruble, late of the township of Potter, deceased.
14. The second account of George M. Boal and Jane W. Love, administrators of &c of W. W. Love, late of Potter township, deceased, as filed by George M. Boal.
15. The account of D. W. Woodring, administrator of &c. of Alexander Shellaberger, late of Worth township, deceased.
16. The supplemental account of Samuel L. Stover and Jacob Wolf, executors of &c. of Valentine Stover, late of Haines township, deceased, as filed by Samuel L. Stover, one of the executors.
17. The account of Jacob From, administrator of &c. of Jonas From, late of Potter township, deceased, as filed by John Shannon, his administrator.
18. The account of John Shannon, administrator of &c. of Jacob From, late of Potter township, deceased.
19. The account of C. P. W. Fisher and Jacob Bottorf and Elizabeth Mosser administrator of &c. of Daniel Mosser, late of Harris township, deceased.
20. The account of Wm C. Warntz, administrator of &c. of Daniel Warntz, late of Haines township, deceased.
21. The account of W. H. Harter, administrator cum. testamento annexo of &c of Geo. Fowler, late of Haines township, deceased.
22. The account of William J. Thompson, administrator of &c. of Isabella S. Barber, late of Potter township, deceased.
23. The account of Wm. J. Thompson, administrator of &c. Rosanna Little, late of Potter township, deceased.
24. The account of Geo. Bower, guardian of Maggie M. Korman, minor child of David Korman, late of Harris township, deceased.
25. The first and final account of Wilbur F. Reader, administrator of &c. of Dr John H. Yocum, late of California, deceased.
26. The account of John Brett, executor of &c. of Philip Harpster, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
27. The account of Benjamin Roush, guardian of Israel Calvin Spade, minor child of Mary Spade, late of Gregg township, deceased.
28. The first practical account of M. L Rishel and Amelia Hettinger, administrators of &c. of Michael Hettinger, late of Gregg township, deceased, as filed by M. L. Rishel.
29. The final account of Samuel Gilliland, administrator of &c. of David Gilliland, late of Potter township, deceased.

WM. E. BURCHFIELD, Register.

THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

A Decision Adverse to the Government.

Washington, Nov. 10—In the Criminal Court this morning Judge Cox rendered a decision in the Star Route cases, discussing principally the question as to the infamy of the crime charged, that of conspiracy. The conclusion arrived at was that the crime was infamous, and that the accused should have been proceeded against by indictment, instead of by information. He, therefore, sustained the motion expunging the information from the files of the court, and ordered the discharge of the defendants. This ends the present case against the defendants. The offense alleged was committed Oct. 1, 1878, and the statute of limitation now bars any further proceedings. It was because of the lack of time that proceedings were begun by information instead of by indictment, and they have fallen through, the government must either stop its pursuit of the Star Route jobbers or begin anew on some other cases.

TYPHOON IN TONQUIN.

2,000 Houses and 200 Churches Destroyed—Terrible Suffering.

Paris, Nov. 9.—The superior of the "Missions Etrangeres" in this city has received a dispatch from Hong Kong today announcing that a terrible disastrous typhoon has ravaged western Tonquin. Two hundred churches, thirty-four presbyteries and Colleges and two thousand houses have been ruined. Sixty thousand Christians have lost all they possessed. The suffering is frightful.

DASTARDLY DOINGS OF THE KING OF ASHANTEE.

Two Hundred Young Girls Slaughtered.

London, November 10.—Advices from Cape Coast Castle dated October 16 state that information has been received there that the king of Ashantee has killed two hundred young girls for the purpose of using their blood for mixing mortar to repair one of the state buildings. The report of the massacre was received from a refugee who was to have been one of the victims. It receives some confirmation also in the fact that such wholesale massacres are known to be a custom with the king.

—You don't need to dicker and bargain for a whole day when you wish to buy anything, for the lowest prices are marked on the goods in plain figures. tf. LYON & Co.

Dr. Chapman said he could cure all diseases with lancet, calomel and opium. You can with Peruna.

How to Increase Your Income.

Just at this season of the year there are, among our readers, those looking for employment for the next six months. We have lately received from L. E. Brown & Co., the well-known manufacturers of specialties for agents to handle, a request to put them in communication with one or more suitable persons in this locality, to act as agents in introducing several of their patent household articles to this community, and after consideration, we adopt this method to comply with their request. The firm are manufacturers of a large number of household articles, which they introduce to the public by means of agents, having sometimes as many as 1,000 persons in their employ. The particular articles which they seek to introduce here, at this time, are: Brown's Position Sifter, generally acknowledged to be the best in the world of which nearly one million were sold during the last year; the Kitchen Queen, the latest and best invention in Coal Oil lamps, and the only absolutely Safe Lamp made; the Centennial Cake and Bake Pan, an article which has a national reputation, and is the delight of every housekeeper; the Half Minute Egg Boiler, which always sells at sight, and the new Also Relievo Bronze Pendent cast of JAMES A. GARFIELD, with mourning frame, the best selling article ever put into the hands of an agent, the best of all the portraits, chromos or steel engravings that have been offered. It is a truer likeness of the martyred hero than any we have ever seen before, and its price brings it within the reach of all. For this county, Messrs. BROWN & CO. desire as many agents as can work advantageously. Any smart, intelligent lady or gentleman can make a fine income in this way. The firm will send to any responsible person FREE who will assume the agency here and go to work, a complete outfit of these goods, to the amount of five dollars. The reputation of this house is first rate; the goods are what they represent them to be. Their terms are liberal, and we advise those looking for genteel, remunerative employment to send to them for further information. Their address is—L. E. BROWN & CO.,
27oct 6t 64 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Feri Facias, Lovari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, and to me directed there will be exposed at Public sale at the Court House in Bellefonte, on SATURDAY, NOV. 26, A. D. 1881, at 1.30 o'clock p. m. the following described real estate of the defendants to wit:

No. 1.

Suit of Caswell La. Laine & Co. vs. J H Pierce No 64 Nov. Term 1881. Debt $128.41, Fi. Fa. No 16 Nov. Term 1881.

Hastings, Att'y.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the borough of Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the south by North Front street, on the east by Laurel street, on the west by lot of Mrs Meyers, and on the north by Second street, fronting on North Front street 60 feet and extending along Laurel street 220 feet; thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, two large store rooms, a ware house, marble yard, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J H Pierce.

No 2.

Suit of J Klinger, use of vs. James Fannon No 150 April T. 1881. Debt $30.77 vend Ex. No 30 Nov. Term 1881.

Keichline, Att'y.

All that certain lot or piece of land situated in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by lot of Pat Dooley, on the south by High street, on the west by Methodist church, containing one fourth of an acre more or less; thereon erected a small house, &c.

ALSO

All that certain messuage, tenement and lot of land situated in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn's, bounded and described as follows, viz: On the south by lot of Spangler and VanPelt, on the east by same and Mary M'Mahon, on the north by lot of Lawrence Cooney, and on the west by Spring street, containing one half acre more or less, thereon erected a dwelling house. It being the same lot of ground which Edward Brown et ux by deed dated 30th day of March, 1866, and recorded in Deed Book "N" No 2 page 27 granted and conveyed to Jas. Fannon.

ALSO

All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situated in Benner township, Centre county, Penn's, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone, thence by land of Shuey south 62° west 159 perches to post, thence by lands of Geo. N Hale north 33° west 170 perches to post in public road, thence along said public road north 52° east 44 perches to post, thence along same north 56° east 120 perches to post, thence by lands now of James Olark south 26° east 159 perches to post, thence south 66° west 32 perches to post, thence south 25° east 40 perches to stones the place of beginning. Containing 250 acres and 150 perches be the same more or less. It being the same premises which George G Feild et ux by deed dated March 30th, 1876, in Deed Book "N" No 2 page 30, granted and conveyed to said defendant. Thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Fannon.

No 3

Suit of J B Harris use of vs J G Larimer No 118, April Term, 1881. Debt $1 945.09, vend ex No 19 Nov. term, 1881.

Hoy, Att'y

All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in Spring township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of John Ledeman. on the east by lands of James Steel, on the south by Nittnay mountain, and on the west by the old Larimer farm. Containing 133 acres more or less. Thereon erected a two-story plank house, bank and other outbuildings Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J G Larimer.

No 4

Suit of D M Leib Admr. vs Thos. Tibbens No 3139 April term, 1881. Debt $262 61.

A & B, Att'ys.

All the right title and interest of defendant in and to that certain lot of ground situated in Harris township, Centre county, Penn'a, beginning at stones, thence along land of Wm. McBath north 24° west 67¼ perches to a post, thence north 22° west 74 perches to a post, thence along lands of James T Hale, esq. north 54° east 105 perches to a post, thence along lands of Joseph Shuey north 30° east 150 perches to a white oak, thence along lands of George Cronemiller, south 82° west 37 perches to stones, thence along lands of Marun Houser south 45° west 17 perches to place of beginning. Containing 83 acres and 100 perches and allowance of six per cent. Thereon erected a two-story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Tibbens.

No. 5.

Suit of J H Breon vs Benj Breon No. 229 April term, 1881. Debt, $128 17. Vend Ex No 3 Nov Term, 1881. Spangler, atty.

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Gregg township, Centre county, Pa. bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone, thence along land of Sarah E Breon south 20½° west 21° west 11 perches to stone on Penns Creek, thence along said creek and land of J B Heckman and others, north 20½° east 36 3-10 perches to stone, thence south 59° east 5 2-10 perches to post and thence south 66° west 4 perches to the place of beginning, containing 131 perches neat measure. Thereon erected a dwelling house, &c. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Breon.

No 6.

Suit of Austin Kerrin vs Bridget Kerrin adms No 67 Aug term, 1862 Debt, $2,879.96

Blair, Att'y.

All that messuage, tenement or tract of land with the improvements, &c., it being a tract of land bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at stones, thence south along the line of Joseph Tompkins on the west 161 perches to a white pine, thence west along land of William Askey on the north 118 perches to stones, thence south along land of Thomas Landragon on the east 161 perches to a maple near Bechtol's run, thence west 118 perches to the place of beginning, containing 112 acres, 11 perches and allowance and being part of a tract of land surveyed on a warrant to James Tompkins, thereon erected a house, barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Bridget Kerrin, administratrix of Michael Kerrin.

No. 7.

Suit of R H Farnham vs Edward Brown. No 276 Nov term, 1876. Debt, $107 45. Vend Ex No 40 August term, 1881.

Hoy, Att'y.

All that certain lot or tract of land situate in Snow Shoe township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a maple corner, thence by lands surveyed in warrantee to Wm Lewis and Frances West, north 300 perches to stone, thence by tract in warrantee names of James Gilliland east 170 perches to stones, thence by tract in warrantee names of Henry Slack and Samuel Riley, south 300 perches to post, thence by tract in warrantee name of John Riley west 170 perches to the place of beginning—containing 330 acres and 120 perches and allowance be the same more or less and being a tract of land surveyed on a warrant to Job Riley unseated and no improvements. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Edward Brown.

No. 8.

Suit of Lycoming Fire Insurance Co vs J C Mallory. No 104 Nov term, 1881. Debt, $87 60.

Hoy, Att'y.

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, Pa Bounded on the north-east by lot of Catherine Gehret, on the south-west by the public road leading from the Lewistown turnpike to the Phoenix Mills and on the south-east by the Lewistown turnpike and being lots No 8, 9 and 10 in Wingates addition. Thereon erected a two story frame house, blacksmith shop and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J C Mallory.

Lyon & Co.

No. 9.

Suit of Commonwealth of Penn'a use of vs Agnew Sellers. No 271 Aug term, 1879. Debt, $2196 76. Hastings, et al Att'y's.

All those certain messuages, tenements and tracts of land situate in Patton township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a white oak corner, thence along lands of Agnew Sellers south 6° west 60 8-10 perches to corner, thence along land of Davis Sellers north 29° west 207 perches to a post, thence north 78½° east 664 perches to hickory, thence north 54° east 8 perches to a post, thence along lands of H Brockerhoff's heirs south 29° east 211 8-10 perches to stones, thence south 58° east 40 perches to the place of beginning—containing 100 acres and 153 perches, strict measure, thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

One other thereof beginning at stones, thence along lands of Moses Thompson south 28½° east 58½ perches to stones, thence north 63° east 53½ perches to stones, thence along lands of Davis Sellers north 12½° west 61 perches to stones, thence along land of Agnew Sellers south 63° west 70 8 10 perches to the place of beginning—containing 21 acres and 120 perches, strict measure.

ALSO.

The other thereof beginning at stones, thence north 24° west 40 perches to stones, thence south 55° west 74 perches to stones, thence south 28½° east 72 perches, thence north 82° east 64 perches to stones, thence north 56° east 74 perches to the place of beginning—containing 12 acres and 60 perches, strict measure. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Agnew Sellers,

No. 10

Suit of John Wagner vs John Copenhaver. No 127 Jany T 1879. Debt, $1509. Fi Fa No 66 Nov term, 1881.

Spangler, Att'y.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Taylor township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the S C and A Turnpike road, thence by lands of Lyon, Shorb & Co west 60 perches to a chestnut, thence north 47½° west 56 perches to a post, thence north 73° east 29 perches to a sugar tree, thence south 12° east 22 perches to a red oak, thence north 27° west 30 perches to a maple, thence south 78° east 75 perches to a post, thence south 11½° west 122 perches to the place of beginning—containing 56 acres, more or less, thereon erected a hotel, hotel stable, bank barn, distillery and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All the right title and interest of the defendant in and to all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Taylor township, Centre county, Penn'a, Containing 147 acres, more or less. Bounded by lands of the Baldeagle Furnace Co. and others, being the same premises which Thos McCoy, Sheriff of Centre county by deed dated 24th day of Nov., 1858, granted and conveyed unto the said John Copenhaver, having thereon erected two dwelling houses, barns and other outbuildings

ALSO.

All that certain house and lot of ground situate in Taylor township, Centre county Penn'a Beginning at a post, thence north 45° east 34 rods to stones, thence north 40° east 24 rods to trees, thence north 71° west 27 rods to a post, thence south 30° west 15 rods to the place of beginning—containing 3 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of defendant in a tract of land in Taylor township, Centre county, Penn'a, in the warrantee name of Michael Weidner, adjoining an old survey in the name of Joseph Drake on the east—containing 100 acres or thereabouts.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Taylor township, Centre county Penn'a, in the warrantee name of Jacob Beck—containing 80 acres.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of the defendant in a tract of land situate in Taylor townsh p Centre county, Penn'a, in the warrantee name of George Mony—containing 100 acres.

ALSO

All those three several tracts of land situated in Rush township, Centre county, Pa one thereof in the warrentee name of John Copenhaven Containing 400 acres one other thereof in the warrantee name of John Copenhaver Containing 200 acres and the other thereof in the warranten name of John Copenhaver. Containing 100 acres.

ALSO

All the right title and interest of the defendant in all those two tracts of land situated in Rush township. Centre county, Penn'a, one in the warrantee name of Casper Lawrence. Containing 418 acres and 156 perches and the other in the warrentee name of Semuel Chestnut. Containing 393 acres and 153 perches.

ALSO

All that certain tract of land situated in Taylor township, Centre county. Penn'a, beginning at a post, thence by lands of George and Henry Crain north 34½° west 90 perches to a post, thence north 53½° east 18 perches to a post, thence north 39½ west 99 perches to a post, thence by a tract in the warrantee name of Michael Weidner north 79° west to a chestnut stump, thence by lands of Wm. Laughrey north 15°, 12 perches to a stone, thence north 46½° east 38 perches to a pine, thence north 2° west 91 perches to a sugar, thence by lands of John Copenhaver 62½° east to the place of beginning. Containing 39 acres and 100 perches. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Copenhaver.

TERMS CASH.—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full. JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

Bellefonte, Pa., October 24, 1881.

We beg leave to inform you that we have just purchased this entire business, and will continue to run it on the same principle as heretofore, and trust with the increased facilities that we have for buying goods cheap, on account of one of the firm being engaged in the same line at whole sale in New York, to merit a continuance of your patronage. Our new stock will be in next week.

Very respectfully yours,

GOLDSMITH BROTHERS,

Successors to BAULAND & NEWMAN.

New York Office, 39 & 41 Walker St.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES IN CENTRE COUNTY.

Noble over Baily	1147
Runkle over Kimport	652
Larimer over Kimport	438
Dunkle over Gregg	1241
Keller over Gephart	1115
Harper over Fleming	1697
M'Cain over Williams	1083
Bible over Gray	1212
Griest over Campbell	1286
Griest over Rankin	2021
Wolf over Campbell	1164
Wolf over Rankin	1868
Proudfoot over Hughes	1099
Musser over Hughes	975

DISTRICTS	State Treasurer. Noble, D.	Baily, R.	Wolfe, I. P.	Jackson, G.	Associate Judge. Runkle, D.	Lattimer, D.	Kimport, R.	Buck, T.	Divens, T.	Sheriff. Dunkel, D.	Gregg, R.	Way, G.	Treasurer. Keller, D.	Prothy. Gephart, R.	Register. M'Clain, D.	Williams, R.	Furey, G.	Commissioners. Griest, D.	Wolfe, D.	Rankin, R.	Campbell, R.	Thompson, G.	Struble, G.
Bellefonte, { N. W.	99	141	12	2	97	112	146	82	4	102	186	10	102	148	6	174	78	3	113	135	5	122	89	163	74	11	2	2	2
S. W.	127	76	12	3	135	140	78	84	5	126	89	3	132	84	3	154	61	2	131	83	4	125	98	112	89	5	2	2	2
W.	45	54	5	3	45	51	54	25	3	53	45	5	46	54	4	64	36	4	49	51	3	47	34	58	27	6	2	2	2
Bellefonte	358	271	29	8	358	303	278	191	12	385	320	31	384	286	13	393	275	9	353	289	12	394	321	333	290	22	6	6	6
Howard	35	62		1	34	48	4	8		37	61		34	62	2	38	58	7	37	61		37	59	2	37	36	47	38	8	29
Milesburg	34	48	4	8	28	29	81	75	3	37	61		28	29	81	75	3	37	61		35	69	9	36	43	32	46	60	5	33	38	33	62			
Millheim	107	24	5		97	86	39	28		109	27		108	26	1	110	25		106	28		110	110	7	26					
Philipsburg	136	166	4	3	131	137	176	59	5	129	170	8	137	172	3	139	164	10	91	215	3	136	132	114	198	3	3			
Unionville	35	35	1	7	15	24	59	65

The Centre Reporter.

SUPPLEMENT.

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs. Nov. 17, '81

Don't miss Seehler's grocery when at Bellefonte, even if you need nothing at the time, go in, their fine assortment of goods is worth seeing, and you will learn a thing or two by it. They are obliging and are pleased to show visitors what they have got.

Immediately after the election there was a queer sight at the Philadelphia Branch clothing hall, all the defeated candidates for state and county offices appeared there for warm clothing for the Salt river trip. It was the only place where good substantial clothing could be found and at prices so low that every one of the defeated laid in a good supply for the winter, and they felt much better after finding the bargains they had, a better thing really than to hold any office.

EXPLORING WRANGLE LAND.

San Francisco, Nov. 7.—From a consultation between Capt. Owen, of the Belvidere and Lieut. Berry, of the Rodgers, who have just arrived, the following facts are learned: Lieut. Berry found wrangle land to be on an island. He sent a party from the Rodgers out in small boats to explore the land. They returned to the Rodgers, having gone completely around it. The party also surveyed different parts of Wrangle Land. Rodgers did not go around. Rodgers after having established Wrangle Land to be an island steamed 121 miles north and northwest in search of further land, but failed to find any. Lieut. Berry ascended the mountain on Wrangle Island and from the top saw the sea all around it. The season had been most favorable for exploration on account of its openness. Notwithstanding the stormy weather Capt. Owen said that from his observations he would not be at all surprised to hear of the Jeannette coming home by the way of Greenland.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

Long Tested—Often Imitated—Never Equaled.
Establishment, 1847 Chestnut St., Philada.
Under Patronage of Leading Surgeons.

Fig. 1.

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PRICES REDUCED BELOW COMPETITION.

Made in every desirable pattern, light, cool, cleanly, indestructible, (finest steel spring coated,) unaffected by time, use or climate; used in bathing, *always reliable*: fills a required place and practical construction, as attested by all eminent Surgeons and disinterested experienced dealers.

CAUTION.—Beware of *Infringers* offering second-hand, shop-damaged goods, or *inferior* imitations, bearing stamped, (spring and strap) "I. B SEELEY —WARRANTED." Owing to the frequent complaints of *inferior imitations* have been supplied on calls for my Trusses, I give the above notices.

Supplied by all leading Dealers in the Trade at the usual price of common Trusses.

Complete assortment carried in stock, with correct adjustment a specialty, by

J. Zeller & Son, Bellefonte. 3Oct6m

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,

Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.

He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my9-77

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)

Receive Deposits,

And Allow Interest,

Discount Notes,

Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.

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FARMERS'

SUPPLY STORE.

We are the authorized agents for the sale of the

CONKLIN WAGONS,

which come nearer perfection than any other wagons made. No other make competes with them in light running and durability. They have been in use many years in CENTRE COUNTY and none worn out. They are made better and better every year. We buy by the car load and keep a full stock of different sizes on hand of FARM, ROAD and LUMBER WAGONS, either narrow or wide track. BROAD WHEEL CONKLIN WAGONS MADE TO ORDER.

CORTLAND WAGONS, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, and **Platform Spring Wagons,**

Like the Conklin company, the Cortland company make nothing but first-class goods and guarantee their work, which we sell at low prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK and you will be convinced that we fulfill our declarations as to quality and style of goods Our stock includes BUGGIES WITH OR WITHOUT TOPS, GENTLEMEN'S ROAD WAGONS, SIDE BAR BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &c.

Our PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS are models of perfection. They are in every sense a standard wagon, which have never failed to give satisfaction.

We invite inspection of those we have on hand or any that are in use. Prices low.

We sell the OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS, the standard plow of the age; it does its work so well that other makers try to imitate it. Price, with Jointer Pilot Wheel and extra Share, ($14) fourteen dollars, 5 per ct. off for cash. Three different Shares: "C" Share for soil easily plowed; "DS" Share for plowing dry ground, and "S" Share for plowing baked soil or gravelly ground. Price of Shares 50 cts. each.

THE GEISER SEPARATOR.

We are the sole agents for the sale of the Geiser Threshers and Separators with horse powers. Portable and Traction Engines. Heebner's Level tread horse powers for one and two horses, with Threshers and Separators. GRAIN DRILLS. We sell the plainest, best made, most durable, light running grain spring drill, with or without fertilizer attachment, that has ever been offered to farmers in the state of Pennsylvania. One fact for farmers consideration: A drill with the least machinery, which performs the work is the most desirable implement for farmers use. We sell at the lowest prices, on the most liberal terms and guarantee satisfaction. A sample drill on exhibition at our store Call and see it

Store opposite the Bush House.

Alexander & Co.

16 june BELLEFONTE.

BUSH HOUSE,

W. R. Taylor, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. 16juney

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LARGE STOCK! SMALL PROFITS! QUICK SALES!

Orders by Mail sent with Dispatch.

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H. K. HICKS

Has the largest Stock of Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS, GLASS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Coach and Saddlery Hardware

that is kept by any one dealer in Centre Co., and sold at the most REASONABLE PRICES. He is sole agent for the

Celebrated South Bend Chilled Plow.

that is guaranteed to give satisfaction over 250 NOW IN USE IN CENTRE COUNTY, in less than two years introduction.

21ap

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Latest Returns.

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Finest Dress Goods in the County!

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No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Penn'a.

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes kept by

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.

CENTRE HALL, PA

RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons

WM. WOLF, Pres't WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier

DR. J. W. RHONE. Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27feb tf.

JERRY MILLER

BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1julv

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds Mortgages, &c. Office in the basement, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct25-6mf

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN,

DENTIST,

Centre Hall. Office at residence on Church street opposite Luth Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession, either administered. 14apr.

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS, ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line,

JAS. HARRIS & CO.

Bellefonte.

HENRY BOOZER,

CENTRE HALL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

—It is admitted by all ladies, and they are the best judges, that the finest assortment of dress goods is to be found at Wolf's old stand, and that any lady can purchase a dress there for as little money, or even less, than elsewhere in the county

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE —

Letters of administration upon the estate of Henrietta Kipka, late of Potter township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned by the Register of Centre county, he requests all knowing themselves to be indebted to the deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. C. KIPKA, Admr.
3nov6t. Centre Hall, Pa.

WM. A. SANDOE
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Shop in bank building, 2nd floor. Is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, on short notice, and good fits guaranteed, according to the latest styles. A large lot of samples always on hand. Workmen of long experience in his employ. 1nov y

—Now is the time to buy an overcoat and the place to buy it is of Clevan Dinges, Centre Hall.

Hides wanted at the Centre Hall tanyard, for which the highest cash price will be paid. I also keep Hemlock Sole Leather which will be sold low for cash, or in exchange for hides.

3nov4t. C. SHEFFLER.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Hon. Samuel Franck and the Hon. John Stevens, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date 1st day of Nov., 1881, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the Fourth Monday of Nov., next, being the 28th day of Nov. 1881, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 10th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord 1881, and the one hundred and fifth year of the Independence of the United States. JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law
Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building.

S. R. PEALE H. A. M'KEE.
PEALE & M'KEE,
Attorneys-at-law.
Office opposite the Court House, Bellefonte, Pa. 15sep tf

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER.
ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice may be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. 30may 74 tf

—Keep it before the people that they save 10 per cent. of their money by buying furniture at Brachbills.

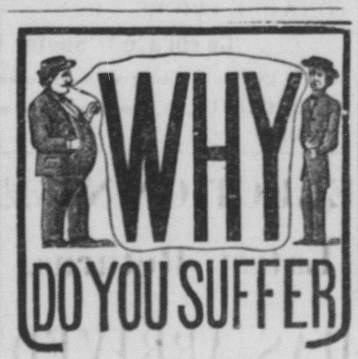
Reading, Nov. 11.—The Bethany Orphans' Home, a charitable institution of the German Reformed church, located at Womelsdorf, this county, was entirely destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning.

—Dinges has received another invoice of his good overcoats which he sells lower than ever. He evidently has opened up a large trade.

SCHOOL-TAX.—Notice is hereby given that the school-duplicate is in the hands of the undersigned for 1881. On all tax paid before Dec. 1, there will be 5 per cent deducted. From Dec. 1 to Jan. 1, 1882, the face of duplicate will be required, and on all remaining unpaid after Jan. 1, 1882, there will be an addition of 5 per cent, according to the act of assembly.

Jos. M. GILLILAND,
20oct2m Treasurer.

NOTICE —The undersigned will be at Tusseyville on Thursday, Nov. 24th, to receive school tax. Centre Hall, Friday, 25th, and Centre Hill, Saturday, 26th, where tax payers can meet him and have a reduction of 5 per cent by payment of tax. Jos. M. GILLILAND,
3nov3t. Treasurer.



With Costiveness, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Low Spirits, Sleepless Nights, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side, And all the numerous ailments consequent upon a disordered state of the Liver, when you have a certain remedy within your reach. That remedy is

Green's Liver Pills.

These Pills are of two kinds, and when used in connection with each other according to directions, are invariably successful. They are sugar coated, and are sent by mail on receipt of price. In order to prevent counterfeiting they are put up in round boxes, with the signature of F. P. Green around each box.

Price, No. 1, 25 cts.; No. 2, 50 cents. Manufactured only by

F. POTTS GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa.
For sale by Druggists & Merchants and by J. D. MURRAY, CENTRE HALL
may y.

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO.

—o—

HARDWARE — STOVES.

In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call attention to our stock of

HEATING STOVES, COOKS & RANGES.

We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the

Crowning Glory, Fort Orange,

Eastlake & Welcome Home.

In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER
In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLO.

A full assortment of Fire Brick and Grates on hand.

sep29. y

NEW YORK

CLOTHING HOUSE!

WE DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE THAT WE ARE OFFERING THIS SEASON A STOCK OF

MENS',
YOUTHS',
BOYS'
and CHILDRENS'

CLOTHING.

—ALSO—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, TRUNKS,

ETC., ETC.,

that we are confident will merit your closet attention. Our stock embraces the

—Newest Styles and Designs,—

especially manufactured to meet the requirements of those appreciating

FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

New York Clothing House,

Op. Brockerhoff House,

M. ASH, Prop., Bellefonte.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ.....Associate Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs. Nov. 17 '81

The Best Goods,

Lowest Prices,

COURTEOUS TREATMENT,

Is our highests bid for your patronage. An appreciation of these facts has given us a very large trade—For Variety and Style our Stock is unsurpassed—

WHITMER & CO

Central Supply Depot,

Spring Mills Pa

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, June 12, 1881, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

ERIE MAIL	WESTWRD leaves Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a m
"	" Williamsport	8 40 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	9 05 a m
"	" Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	" Renovo	11 05 a m
"	arr at Erie	7 45 p m
NIAGARA EX.	leaves Philadelphia	9 00 a m
"	" Harrisburg	12 15 p m
"	arrat Williamsport	3 15 p m
"	" Lock Haven	4 20 p m
"	" Renovo	5 50 p m
"	" Kane	10 05 p m
FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia	12 10 pm
"	Harrisburg	4 00 p m
"	arr at Williamsport	7 50 p m
"	" Lock Haven	9 10 p m
	EASTWARD.	
PACIFIC EX	leaves Lock Haven	7 05 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	7 57 a m
"	" Williamsport	8 30 a m
"	arrat Harrisburg	12 05 p m
"	" Philadelphia	3 30 p m
DAY EX.	leave Kane	6 05 a m
"	" Renovo	10 05 a m
"	" Lock Haven	11 35 a m
"	" Williamsport	12 30 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 40 p m
"	" Philadelphia	6 45 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie	11 35 a m
"	" Renovo	3 00 p m
"	" Lock Haven	10 10 p m
"	" Williamsport	11 20 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	2 50 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 35 a m
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport	11 15 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	2 15 p m
"	" Philadelphia	7 25 a m

* Erie Mail and Fast Line West and Pacific Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L & B R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains to L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. R. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.; and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, and Day Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

M. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—The President has appointed Thursday, 24 inst., as Thanksgiving. Of course, that means a declaration of war against turkey.

—Never buy boots or shoes unless you first look in at headquarters, which is Doll & Mingle's.

—John I. Rankin won't be rankin with the commissioners this time.

—The Y. M. C. A., of Centre Hall, (this being the week of prayer) is having services every evening this week in their hall, to which all are invited.

—As good a lot of ready made clothing as can be found in the county, at Wolf's old stand. A special lot of overcoats at prices so low as to astonish you. Go to Wolf's if you want an overcoat or a whole suit.

—Why should not the democratic ticket come out ahead this time. It rested upon a Proudfoot, with a Bible for its centre and a Noble man at its head.

—Overcoats, suits for men and boys, boots and shoes for men and women at the famous Centre Hall bargain store of C. Dinges.

—Mr. John Eby, an old citizen of Haines twp., fell over dead on last Wednesday, as he was passing through the yard to the house. His age is over 80 years.

—The largest, finest and best stock of parlor, bed room, library, hall, dining room and kitchen furniture, in Centre county, at Brachbills, Bellefonte.

—We do not ask you one price for a suit or dress and give it to your neighbor for less, but we treat you all alike, as all our goods are marked in plain figures and lowest prices for all. LYON & Co. tf

—The new Luth. church at Millheim will soon be under roof, when, as we are informed, no further work will be done in it until next summer. The cost is estimated at about $5500. It will be one of the finest churches of our valley and a credit to that boro'.

—A mountain of overcoats all sizes, prices and styles, for men and boys; hills of pants for big and little, stacks of vests for all; and piles of suits for men and boys, is the sight you see at the Philad. Branch—as much, and more, in that line than all the rest of Bellefonte put together. Cheaper than any dare offer. Try it.

—Gen. Beaver has postponed indefinitely, the time when Centre would be a republican county. The General might have better success as weather prophet, a la Vennor.

—Doll & Mingle, boss boot and shoe establishment in this county, always keep a full stock, always get new goods, and can please any body in quality, style or price.

—There were chilly rains Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday of last week.

—Three new families were added to our town last week, namely, the families of Messrs Sandoe, O'Kief and Van Pelt—and it is a healthy place for more.

—Brachbill is not, can not, and will not be undersold. That is the reason you save 10 per cent. of your money in buying furniture at his immense ware rooms, Bellefonte.

—Sheriff Spangler has fourteen boarders behind the walls in the public house on the hill. Next term of court will have a good grist of commonwealth business.

—Another grain ware house is to be erected forthwith at Coburn station, by Perry Stover; it is to be large and supplied with elevators and other conveniences.

—The way cheap John attends to the throng of customers at Wolf's old stand is a wonder. The rush is great but John is equal to the emergency, and can attend to half a dozen customers at a time. It is only first class stores like Wolf's where such clerks are in demand.

—One night last week some fellow gained entrance to Moyer's bar-room in this place, and marks upon the money drawer showed that an attempt was made to force it. Mr. Moyer hearing a noise, called down from his bedroom thinking the hostler had got up, which scared the thief, so that he took a hasty departure.

—To clean out a stove-pipe or a flue, place a piece of zinc on the live coals in the stove; the vapor produced by the zinc will carry off the soot by chemical decomposition.

—You see the reason every body goes to Powers & Son for boots and shoes is because they never fail to please. When a customer gets honest goods at a place, and at fair prices, he will always go back again. Powers & Son are aware of this fact, and so are their customers. The largest and best assortment of boots and shoes always on hand.

—There is no getting ahead of A. J. Brown, for furniture—he keeps the best, sells the lowest, makes his own furniture and tells you nothing about it but what is true. Go and see his stock before you purchase elsewhere.

Peruna is a wonder in itself. It cures the most hopeless cases of consumption.

PONDER ON THESE TRUTHS.

Kidney-Wort is nature's remedy for kidney and liver diseases, piles and constipation.

Sediment or mucous in the urine is a sure indication of disease. Take Kidney-Wort.

Torpid liver and kidneys poison the blood. Kidney-Wort revives them and cleanses the system.

Headach, billious attacks, dizziness and loss of appetite are cured by Kidney-Wort. See adv.

—We have been informed of an attempt to break into the store of Judge Frank, at Rebersburg on Thursday night of last week. A noise was heard by Luther, a son of the Judge, who was in the store at the time, and as he proceeded to the door and opened it, a shot was fired which struck young Frank above the knee and passed down his leg some 12 inches. We did not learn whether the shot was from the robber or from an accidental discharge of Luthe's revolver. The only pity is that the wrong fellow was hit. The robber took flight.

—Several quarters of beef will be taken on subscription at this office to be delivered in December. Report soon.

—Fresh groceries, the best in market, go and see the assortment at Dinges' cheap store, Centre Hall.

—The Clinton *Democrat* says Mr. Henry Miller's farm, at Bald Eagle, promises to prove a bonanza to him. He has struck a fifteen foot vein of iron ore on the farm, which he pronounces of the best quality.

—Siney Hoffer came over here the other day, to take a hunt in our mountains; not making his appearance at dark, it was feared he was lost, or had met with some accident—got kicked by his gun, bit by a shark, or chawed up by a whale; the church bell was rung, and a party was just ready to start on a hunt for the hunter, when the Bellefonte Nimrod stepped into their midst to find that there was a big fuss all about him; and here he was all right only a little late in the night, and of course the band of searchers dispersed, but nearly every one had a little story to tell of "how he got lost once." It is astonishing how folks do get lost.

—They are providing for your winter wants at Sechler's grocery. Lay in your supply of good things, pure and fresh, and you will not regret it—at Sechler's you find the finest and best assortment of groceries in this satate, goods you can always rely on. Adulterated goods are too commonly sold by unprincipled dealers to make money fast to the injury of the health and purse of the community. Sechler's do business upon the square in this regard. We testify to it—hundreds of families in this county will testify to it, and the doubting can satisfy themselves of it by trying Sechler's. Anything in season kept by them. Their trade is large and they can afford to keep up stock, the demand warrants them in keeping the largest and best assortment of groceries.

The fact is daily coming nearer and nearer to the light that an immense number of persons draw pensions to which they are not honestly entitled. The Boston *Traveller* suggested that the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic might become detective agencies for reporting the "lucky dogs" known to every community as drawing pensions while they have not even the honor of having fought for their country.

LYCOMING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The report of the receiver, J. A. Beeber, Esq., shows that the gross liabilities of the Lycoming Insurance Co. are $362,042.81 and the assets $185,570.76. The premium notes amount to $876,019.87. Cash in the hands of the Treasurer $12,382.59. The deficit is $176,472.05, which will necessitate an assessment of 22 per cent. The Court directed that the following order be made out:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *ex relatonie* The Lycoming Fire Insurance Company No. 37 January Term 1881, C. C. P. Lycoming county.

I. And now, November 4, 1881, report of J. A. Beeber, Esq., receiver of defendant, showing schedule of assets and liabilities read in open Court and filed, whereupon it is ordered and decreed that the said J. A. Beeber, Esq., receiver, etc., file a bond to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Court, conditionally for the faithful performance of his duties as receiver, as required by law.

II. And the Court further order and decree that as soon and from time to time hereafter the said receiver shall realize an amount sufficient to pay ten per centum of the liabilities, the said receiver shall make report to the Court for the purpose of partial distribution.

III. And it is further ordered and decreed that the report and schedule filed as aforesaid, with an abstract of prior proceedings had in the above case, together with this order and the fact of the filing and approval of the bond given, be printed by the reciver for the benefit of all parties in interest.

HUGH H. CUMMING, P. J.

—There is some doubt of the Bellefonte glass works being started up again. Reason, railroad freights too high. Other enterprises at Bellefonte have been killed or crippled from the same cause.

—Call at Brachbills when in Bellefonte. No trouble to show goods whether you want to buy or not.

—Everybody can do what they wish to do—that is save money, by purchasing their goods of Clevan Dinges, dry-goods, ready-made clothing, hats, boots, shoes, groceries, glass and queensware.

NOV. COURT. NOV. 28.

GRAND JURORS.—Spring, B Gentzel; Rush, J Cohick, W Senser; Ferguson, Adam Lauk, R Gardner; Unionville, C Buck, B Rich; Harris, J M Dinges, S Ishler; Howard boro, G A Buck; Worth, J Everts; Millesburg, J M Green; Benner, T Frazier; Liberty, J Hale; Bellefonte, G Eaton, G W Tate; Gregg, D M M'Cool, Wells Evans; Millheim, D M Zeigler; Potter, M Derstine; Union, G P Hale; Burnside, C V Vedeffer; Snow Shoe, T P Luce.

TRAVERSE JURORS—1st week: Walker—Jas Carner, D Michtly, S Showers. Philipsburg—R Manly, H Southern, E A Davis, I V Gray. Furguson—R G Brett, John Howman. Millesburg—J Sherk, J Hibler, W Fulton. Burnside—Oscar Holt, M F Loy, T A Boak. Boggs—J C Powell, J Lingle. Bellefonte—J Fox, W R Teller, H E Gentzle, H D Yerger, O L Meek, J R Bartruff, Ed Brown. Union—R Iddings, A Thompson. Worth—M Spotts. Patton—E Rumbarger. Penn—D S Kerstetter, Andrew Harter, B F Frankenberger. Taylor—J Beckwith College—J Hartwick, J F Tressler. Snow Shoe—S A Hinton, J Lucas. Spring—R Lutz, J Montgomery. Liberty—J Bechdol, J C Counsel. Harris—H Gingery, E Wolfe. Haines—J W Russel. Howard twp.—J Pletcher. Potter. M S Becker. Gregg—J C Condo, J Scholl. Miles, G W Royer.

GUILTY OF WRONG.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with a large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of—Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have in Bay City, and has always found them to be first-class and reliable, doing all that is claimed for them.—*Tribune.*

It is the height of folly to wait until you are in bed with diseases that may last for months, when you can be cured by a timely use of Parker's Ginger Tonic. We have known sick families made the healthiest by it.—*Observer.*

What is more disagreeable than to be thrown in contact with people having bad breath? If it could not be prevented it might be excusable, but when so perfect a remedy as Green's Liver Pills is to be had it is simply inexcusable.

—A parlor suit or chamber set can be bought at Brown's furniture rooms, on Bishop St., Bellefonte, at a saving of 20 to 30 per cent. compared with the prices of other dealers. Just go and price his goods if you need any thing.

When your doctor would give you Iron and Cod Liver Oil, the homeopathist would give you sugar and similia similibus curantur. Smile at both and take Peruna.

—If there is any one store in this county that does business exclusively upon the "one price for all" principle, and the lowest price with every article marked, we must accord the praise to the store of Lyon & Co., and we challenge any one to a denial of this fact. This is the only true and honest business principle; others would do wll to pattern after Lyon & Co. tf

Nine million feet of lumber, worth $250,000, were burned at Spring Lake, Mich., on 9.

—We do not ask $10 for a suit when it is only worth $5; but we mark in plain figures and ask no more. LYON & Co. tf

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

LESSON VIII.—THE YEAR OF JUBILEE.

Sunday, November 20, 1881.

Lev. xxv. 8 17.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Blessed is the people that know the joyful sound.—Psalm lxxxix. 15.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The year of jubilee was the most remarkable of all the institutions given to the Israelites, though it is doubtful whether it was ever fully observed. It took place ever fiftieth year, beginning on the evening of the day of atonement, when the trumpets were blown throughout the land. On that day all slaves were set at liberty, and all who had been sold for the non-payment of their debts became free. All lands which had been sold, except in walled cities, were given back to their original owners, or their heirs; so that each family in Palestine obtained its own inheritance, whoever might have possessed it since the last jubilee. The land was not to be plowed nor planted, but the people were to live upon what grew of itself in the fields, trusting God for their food. At all times when property was sold, the price was to be fixed in proportion to the years before the coming of the jubilee, for at that time it must be returned to the owner. The object of all this may have been: 1. To keep the Israelites reminded that God is the owner of all things, and that they were simply placed in charge of his possessions. 2. To teach them the duty of trust in God for their support by continual dependence upon him. 3. To relieve the poor, even if their own poverty came from their own errors. 4. To keep the family lines distinct in view of the coming of the Messiah.—VINCENT.

8. *Seven Sabbaths of years.* Each year is represented by a day in the week; the seventh year was kept holy, the land not being cultivated.

9. *The seventh month.* This was called by the Jews Tisri, and embraced parts of our September and October.

Trumpet sound. It is said that every Israelite blew nine blasts.

The trumpet was either a horn of some animal, or a tube of metal shaped like a horn.

The blowing of trumpets, or blast of the far sounding horn, was the signal of the descent of the Lord upon Sinai, to raise Israel to be his people, to receive them into his covenant, to unite them to himself, and bless them through his covenant of grace. So at the expiration of the seventh sabbatical year the trumpet blast was to announce to the covenant nation the gracious presence of its God, and the coming of the year which was to bring liberty throughout the land to all that dwelt therein.—KEIL.

After the solemn quiet of the day of atonement, when all the people must "afflict their souls," and when the great rites of the annual propitiation had been completed, probably at the time of the evening sacrifice, the sudden burst of sound proclaiming the year of jubilee must have been peculiarly impressive. The proclamation of freedom was most appropriate just after the great reconciliation of the people with God had been symbolically completed. The chief allusions to this year in the prophets are Isa. lxi. 1, 2, Jer. xxxii. 6 15, Ezek. vii. 12, 13; xlvi. 16 18.—GARDINER.

Jubilee. This word is of uncertain origin. The most probable explanation refers it to the ringing sound of the trumpet of Jubilee.

Tenth day . . . Seventh month. The beginning of the Jubilee year was on the great day of atonement, corresponding to the last of our September or beginning of October.

10. *Hallow the fiftieth year.* Hallow it by setting it apart from its ordinary uses. The forty-ninth was the ordinary Sabbatical year; so that in fact two holy years came together.

Proclaim liberty. That is, liberty for Hebrew servants to leave the service of their masters.

The year of Jubilee affected two kinds of property. Its chief design was to restore those who by stress of poverty had been sold or sold themselves into slavery; the second object was to restore land or real estate to the owners who had been obliged to part with it.

Return to his possession. The land of Canaan was divided, at the conquest, among the families and tribes of Israel by lot, and could not be permanently alienated from those to whom it was thus assigned.

This applied to the fields and houses in the country, and to the houses of Levites in walled cities, but other houses in such cities, if not redeemed within a year from their sale, remained the perpetual property of the purchaser.—SMITH.

11. *Not sow nor reap.* As in the sabbatical year, so in this, the people were neither to sow nor reap, and the spontaneous products of the earth were to be accounted common property.

Then there were two years at every jubilee when the Jews neither sowed or reaped, namely the jubilee and the year before, which was always a sabbatical year; hence we see the reason why the promise of support given in Lev. xxv. 20 22, was from the sixth till the harvest of the ninth year.—BUSH.

Vine undressed That is unpruned. Literally, Thy "Nazarite vine," the figure being taken from the unshorn locks of the Nazarite

12. *Eat the increase.* God would preserve them from want without their sowing or reaping.

He would bestow his blessing upon them in the sixth year so that it should bear the produce of three.

What grew of itself without cultivation they could eat, but not store up.

13. *Every man to his possession.* The land of Canaan was equally divided among the Israelites, and this land was to belong to their descendants for ever.

If any of the Israelites through misfortune, improvidence or misconduct had been obliged to sell his patrimonial lands, or any part of them, they were returned to him free of incumbrance at the year of Jubilee, if he could not redeem it sooner.

14. *If thou sell.* In necessitous circumstances, individuals might effect a temporary sale.

But they had the right to redeem it at any time on payment of an adequate compensation to the present holder, and at the Jubilee they received it free.

15 *According to the . . . . years.* This was something like buying the unexpired term of a lease among us, the purchaser being always regulated by the number of years between the time of purchase and the expiration of the term, it is easy to perceive that the nearer the Jubilee was, the less would be the value of the land.—BUSH.

Years of fruit. That is, according to the number of harvests. The average value of a yearly crop might of course be estimated, and the Sabbatical years were to be deducted from the series.—CLARK.

17. *Ye shall not oppress.* The motive of the law was to prevent the rich from oppressing the poor and reducing them to perpetual slavery, and that they should not get possession of all the lands by way of purchase, mortgage or unsurpation.

That debts should not be multiplied too much, lest thereby the poor should be entirely ruined; and that slaves should not continue always, their wives and their children, in servitude.

Besides, Moses intended to preserve as much as possible personal liberty, an equality of property, and the regular order of families among the Hebrews.

Lastly he designed that the people should be strongly attached to their country, lands and inheritances, that they should consider them as an estate which descended to them from their ancestors, and which they were to leave to their posterity, without any fear of their going ultimately out of their families.

—The largest stock of clothing, overcoats, ulsters, shoes, cashmeres, and dolmans in the largest variety. The best goods, the lowest prices marked on them in plain figures. Strictly one price, and that the lowest and no deviation.

tf LYON & Co.

—Philipsburg is still growing. The *Journal* says: The building boom next spring promises to open with activity similar to the prosperity enjoyed by us in this respect during the season just closing. Indeed, it is thought by some that more buildings will go up during the coming year than have been erected the past year. We hope such will be the case and from what we learn have no doubt but our hopes shall be realized. Philipsburg is bound to be the foremost town in this section of the State, and for life and enterprise, gets away with any of our neighboring towns already.

BABY SAVED.

We are so thankful to say that our baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The parents, Roshester, N. Y. See another column.—*Buffalo Express.*

—We do not bait you on one article and charge you double for the next, but we will sell you all goods right through at bottom prices, which are marked in plain figures. LYON & Co. tf

Noble carried the city of Erie, in which both he and Mr. Scott reside, by a larger majority than was ever given to any democrat for a political office. Erie county, which gave Garfield 2,281 majority, gave Baily but 526. Thus have Noble's neighbors vindicated him from the aspersions which cost him many votes among strangers.

—Ladies' dress goods, latest styles, in great variety, at Dinges' cheap store. New dress goods received every week, as Dinges is determined to keep up with the times and styles and keep down prices. Call at Dinges' ladies, by all means, before you purchase elsewhere.

Guiteau's crime is said to have aggravated the mental unsoundness of his sister, Mrs. Scoville. Guiteau's trial will begin on Monday.

—Dinges has the biggest rush in the valley; people are after the biggest lot of goods and the lowest prices. Stock No. 1, and no deception in any thing sold.

—The most pointed local colum in this state is that of the Milton *Argus*—it always runs to a point.

—A new distemper has broken out among the Philadelphia horses—the disease is contagious and is termed "pink-eye."

Every article of goods is marked in plain figures and strictly one price—this is a rule that is not violated at the store of Lyon & Co. tf

—40 years in the furniture business is why Brachbill can sell 10 per cent. less than any other dealer in the county.

—Doll & Mingle, Brockerhoff house block, headquarters for all men's, women's, boys or girls, boots and shoes, 25 per cent. under what you pay elsewhere. Mind this.

Never be without a bottle of that pure, mild, compound, Peruna; take it with first symptom.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. Monroe Taylor. This house has been established nearly 40 years, and their goods are celebrated for purity and strength. We would recommend a trial of their Gold Medal brands to all who desire superior cookery. 6oct4m.

Great Destruction of Grain.

Cincinnati, Ohio, November 1.—The Ohio and Mississippi elevator, with 125,000 bushels of grain, was completely destroyed by fire this morning. It was owned by Hugh Steward and leased by C. Maguire. The loss is total; that on the building being $40,000, and on the grain and machinery, $20,000. The insurance is large, but the exact figures are not ascertainable at this moment.

—o—

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat, $1.25
Rye, 90c
Corn, ears, per bu. 70 c.
Corn, shelled. 75c.
Oats, 40c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley, 80c.
Cloverseed,. 4 00 to 4 50
Timothy seed, 2.00 to 2.75
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $7.00
Butter, 30c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 11.
Ham, 12c.
Shoulders 9c
Bacon or side, 9c
Eggs per doz. 22c
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

THE USUAL RESULT.

It is not to be denied that a good sewing machine is one of the most important appurtenances of the modern household.

We thought we had a good machine in our household until one day the agent of the New Home presented himself at our door and proceeded to deliver an oration upon its characteristic merits.

"But," we answered, "our machine serves us nicely and suits us well, and we do not care for another."

The agent, however, was persistent, and finally begged the privilege of leaving one of his machines with us, "for the ladies to try."

The request was not unreasonable, so we granted it—but more to oblige the agent than anything else; for we really did not want the machine, and had not the remotest idea of buying it.

The machine once in the house, it was natural that the ladies should look it over. They did so, and as a consequence fell in love with it. They say that without the slighest wish to decry or disparage any other machine, this, all things considered, is, in their opinion, the most desirable one to be had.

The upshot of the whole matter was that the old machine was disposed of, and the "Light Running New Home" installed in our household—a very fair and satisfactory arrangement being made with the agent.

It is pronounced a genuine beauty and a real comfort, and "our folks" wanted us to tell other folks about it.

This unrivalled machine is manufactured by JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., 30 Union Square, New York, who wish us to say that all who will send for their new illustrated catalogue and enclose their advertisement (printed on another page), will receive a set of fancy advertising novelties, of value to those collecting cards, &c.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS are offered you by the BURLINGTON ROUTE. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issne. 26 may 7m

BUILDING LOTS for sale at Spring Mills, Centre county, Pa. 40 building lots, on the line of the Lewisburg & Tyrone Railroad, south of the depot and bridge across Penns creek. Also 20 building lots on the public road leading from Spring Mills to Potters Mills, on the north side of the railroad, and 60 acres timber leave, on Egg Hill and the railroad running through it, consisting of white oak, white pine, hemlock, &c. For further particulars inquire of R. H. DUNCAN, 10nov3t. Spring Mills.

PUBLIC SALE. At the residence of the undersigned, 2 miles south of Spring Mills, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1881. 4 work horses, 2 mules 1½ years old, 4 young cows, 3 head of young cattle, 22 head of sheep, 1 cotswold ram, 4 breeding sows, 1 berkshire boar, 5 shoats, two 4-horse wagons, one of them new; one 2-horse wagon, 1 new log wagon, 1 cart, 2 sleds, 2 logsleds, two reapers, one Champion nearly new and one Excelsior, hayrake, graindrill, corpplanter, plows, cultivators, harrows, hayfork and ropes, threshing machine with shaker and strap, one set of breechbands, 1 set of front gears, plowgears, one set blacksmith tools, one good fanning mill. Also household furniture and many other articles too numerous to mention,

Sale to commence at 9 a. m., when terms will be made known by

SAMUEL HARTER.

OLDEST AND BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The NEW YORK OBSERVER has now the largest circulation of its class. It is

Undenominational, Unsectarian, Evangelical and National.

It will enter its

SIXTIETH YEAR

with a sheet four times the size of its first issue; full of Foreign and Domestic news; with vigorous Editorials upon matters of religious and secular interest; with carefully edited departments for children, Sabbath School Teachers, Farmers and Business Men; with eight active Editors, an unrivalled staff of Foreign Correspondents, and paid Writers and Contributors in every part of the Country.

NEW BOOK

—OF—

"IRENÆUS" LETTERS

With Steel Portrait of the Author,

is given to any one sending us a bona fide NEW SUBSCRIBER and $3.15 for the coming year.

Specimen copies free

Address: NEW YORK OBSERVER,
nov17 3t. NEW YORK

OPENING OF NEW STORE

—BY—

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

—o—

On wednesday, November 2d,
We opened our New Store, at

EIGHTH and FILBERT STREETS,

Which Building forms part of the main structure at

EIGHTH and MARKET STREETS,

This addition enables us in many ways to add greatly to the comfort and convenience of our patrons.

The Dress Goods Departments

Now occupy one unbroken line of counters, reaching the entire depth of the Filbert street extension and around to Eighth Street, about 300 feet in length:

Many departments heretofore crowded have had largely increased space assigned them, and all are given more or less additional room by reason of the enlargement.

The only New Department we have added is that of

Notions and Staple Trimmings,

where the thousand and one necessary trifles needed by ladies will be found,

We signalized the opening of the New Store by presenting for public inspection

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY

that has ever been placed on sale in our city, and by offering in every department of this house

SOME NOTABLE BARGAINS

That cannot fail to enlist the eager attention of buyers.

We invite all our out-of-town friends, when in Philadelphia, to pay a visit of inspection to our enlarged establishment. They will find that in extending our premises to accomodate increasing business we have arranged many things with a view to their especial comfort and convenience, notably among which are the Bureau of information, the system of checking parcels, the Ladies' Parlor, etc.

—o—

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

N. W. Cor. Eighth and Market Sts., S. W. Cor. Eighth and Filbert Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREATEST RARGAINS

---AT THE---

PHILAD.

BRANCH!

In Ready Made

CLOTHING.

LOWER IN PRICE THAN ANY WHERE IN THE STATE.

NEW ADVERTISEMT

BETTER IN QUALITY THAN ANY OTHER STORE YOU CAN FIND. MOST WONDERFUL BARGAINS.

No Shoddy! No Humbug!

When you buy of SAM'L LEWINS,

of the famous

PHILAD. BRANCH.

Will appear, in this Space

NEXT WEEK.

—We take all kinds of country produce, butter, eggs, lard, potatoes, etc., and give you the goods at cash prices, marked in plain figures. LYON & Co. tf

DIED.

On the 7 Nov., in Gregg twp., Mrs. John Dunkle, aged 41 years, 6 months and 27 days.

On the 12 Nov., in Gregg twp., Maria Elizabeth, wife of Geo. Armbruster, aged 38 years, 11 months and 29 days.

On Nov. 5, near Farmers Mills, Emma Jane, wife of James Tyson, aged 35 years, 6 months and 21 days.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE. The undersigned offers at private sale, his valuable farm east of Centre Hill, containing 76 ACRES LAND, all clear except about three acres, which is woodland. Thereon erected a 2 story log House, weatherboarded, a Bankbarn, and all necessary outbuildings. A well of good, never failing water at the house, and a fine stream of running water through the farm, and water in every field Also a good Orchard of grafted fruit. About 20 acres of the land is excellent meadow. ORE IN THREE FIELDS of the farm. The farm is under good fences and cultivation, and is the farm formerly owned by Peter Wolf, on the forks of the road leading from Potters Mills to Spring Mills For further information inquire at the premises or John Shannon at Centre Hall.

6aug6m PHILIP KEMP.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Robert Lee, late of Potter township, deceased, having been duly granted the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SHANNON, Executor,

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE. Letters of administration upon the estate of Elizabeth Bitner, late of Harris twp., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned by the Register of Centre county, they request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the deceased, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authintecated for settlement.

GEO SWEENY, Centre Hall,
20oct6t ALEX. KUHN, Boalsburg.

Our Beloved

GARFIELD

And his Faithful Cabinet.

An elegant Chromo Lithograph of our late President, making 8 full length portraits, printed in 10 colors on heavy paper with a rich gold border. Size, 18x26 inches. The sale of this beautiful work of art has been simply unprecedented at $1 per copy. In order that every family may be able to possess this beauti ul and touching souvenir of our late President and his Cabinet, we will mail it at only 50 cents per copy. We can furnish this same subject, printed in 16 colors, reduce do 25 inches, for only 15 cts.

AGENTS WANTED

Postage stamps taken. Now is the time for agents to reap a rich harvest with these beautiful portraits. Nothing sells like them. Send for samples and terms.

CONARY & CO., Publishers,
9 oct 1 m. 7 Dey Street, New York.

1881 FALL AND WINTER. 1881

WHITCOMB,

The Popular American Clothier,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Our New Stock is larger and more complete than ever before; the grade of goods better, and prices as low as usual. Our Clothing is the best sewed and cut; we use but very little clothing but what is made by American houses.

We move our stock the fastest and therefore have the cleanest goods, and latest styles; we have over 500 Overcoats, only 28 of which we kept from last year. Our stock comprises many new styles never before shown.

We have Clothing for the Rich,
We have Clothing for the Poor,
We have Clothing for the Large,
We have Clothing for the Small.

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD!

Our Clothing is the best Sewed,
Our Clothing is the best Cut,
Our Clothing is the best Fit,
Our Hats are correct in Style, Right in Prices, Best Manufacture,
Our Boots and Shoes are most Serviceable in Quality,
Lowest in Price—sold the Cheapest,

A PERFECT AVALANCHE!

NEW AND NOBBY GARMANTS,
NOTHING TO EXCELL,
NOTHING TO EQUAL.

We are safe to say that there is not within 100 miles of here as complete and large a stock of Clothing, or store where goods are sold as close.

Youths', Boys and Children's Dep.

We make a speciality of Boys' Suits; does your boy look awkward? Perhaps it is not his fault, but his clothes do not give him a fair chance, and maybe they cost as much as ours, which fit and would make him genteel looking

OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS

All Sizes—from 2½ years to 500 pounds,

OVERCOATS—cut in Medium length:
OVERCOATS—cut Extra Long

We would call particular attention to our Overcoats called "VAN DYKE," which is much like an Ulster, without any belt arrangement.

TRUNKS & BAGS IN VARIETY.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS!

Line complete—Red, White, and all colors Underwear. Buck Gloves, &c. We will say more next time, or when you call and see me,

Special prices to the patrons of this paper.

H. R. WHITCOMB,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

J. MONROE TAYLOR

ESTABLISHED 1844.

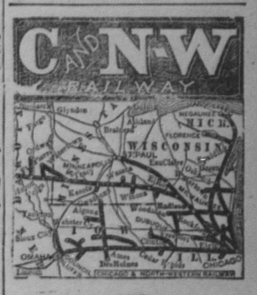
GOLD MEDAL IS THE BEST.

Gold Medal Baking Powder. Gold Medal Flavoring Extracts. Gold Medal Soda. Gold Medal Cream Tartar.

113 WATER ST., NEW YORK.

Thousands, disgusted with the many poor articles offered in market, are now happy in using J. MONROE TAYLOR'S Gold Medal preparations. They are guaranteed strictly pure and superior to any other in market. Ask your grocer for them, and do not be put off with any others until you have given them a trial.

C AND N-W RAILWAY



—THE—

Chicago & North-Western RAILWAY

Is the OLDEST, BEST CONSTRUCTED, BEST EQUIPPED and now the

LEADING RAILWAY OF THE WEST AND NORTHWEST!

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in

Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and for

Council Bluffs, Omaha, DENVER, LEADVILLE, SALT LAKE, SAN FRANCISCO, DEADWOOD, SIOUX CITY.

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all Points in the Territories and the West

Also, for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismark, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & North-Western and the U. P. Eyes depot room, across and use the same joint Union Depot.

At Chicago, close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne and Chicago & Grand Trunk R'ys, and the Kankakee and Fair Bonsell Route.

Close connections made at Junction Points.

It is the ONLY LINE running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

BETWEEN

CHICAGO & COUNCIL BLUFFS

Pullman Sleepers on all Night Trains.

Insist upon Ticket agents selling you Tickets via this road. Examine your Tickets, and refuse to buy if they do not read over the CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN Railway.

If you wish the Best Traveling Accommodations you will buy your T

SUNDAY READING.

Thanksgiving Hymn.

In pleasant lands have fallen the lines
That bound our goodly heritage,
And safe beneath our sheltering vines
Our youth is blest, and soothed our age.

What thanks, Oh, God, to Thee are due,
That Thou didst plant our fathers here,
And watch and guard them as they grew,
A vineyard to the planter dear.

The toils they bore, our ease have wrought;
They sowed in tears, in joy we reap;
The birthright they so dearly bought
We'll guard till we with them shall sleep.

Thy kindness to our fathers shown,
In weal or woe, through all the past,
Their grateful sons, Oh, God, shall own,
While here their name and race shall last.

Religious News and Notes.

Iowa is erecting Methodist churches at the rate of one per fortnight. The State membership is 80,000.

The New York Swedish Lutheran conference six years ago had but two churches. Now it numbers sixteen. It has appointed a traveling missionary for the State of Connecticut.

The new Protestant Episcopal diocese in Washington Territory includes seven clergymen, eight churches and chapels, four parsonages and a girls' boarding school, with five teachers and sixty pupils.

A passage in a speech recently delivered by the pope has once more put in circulation the report of his approaching departure from Rome. The *Patrie* professes to know that Leo XIII. will transfer the Holy See to Salzberg.

A Presbyterian evangelist who recently visited three of the mountain counties in East Tennessee reports that he held several services in a place where there had been no preaching or religious service of any kind for more than a year.

There is a church in California composed entirely of women—seven in all—and their contributions for home work last year amounted to $100. One or two men in that church would not stand much chance of ruling it. Who the pastor is and how he likes it is not stated.

The Rev. H. N. Ellacombe, of England, is writing a series of letters to prove that Shakespeare was an ardent fisherman. He says that there is little doubt that the great bard enjoyed many a day's fishing in the Warwickshire and Gloucestershire streams. He also quotes many sayings from Shakespeare bearing upon angling.

A Baptist clergyman and editor of the *Religious Herald* of Richmond, Va., says that of the 2,296,000 Baptists in the United States, 1,698,000 are in the South, of whom 740,000 are colored; that the latter have built many churches, some of which are costly affairs; and that there are seven hundred colored Baptists in the colleges of the South preparing for the Baptist ministry.

In the last ten years the number of churches in Chicago has increased from 156 to 218. The following denominations have made gains in the number of churches as indicated: Methodist, 17; Evangelical Lutheran, 17; Roman Catholic, Reformed Episcopal, Jewish and Independent, 6 each, and Baptist, 1. The Presbyterian, Episcopal and Congregational denominations have lost one church each. The number of Christian and unclassified churches—four and fifteen respectively—remains the same as in 1871.

The Earliest Pens.

As long as people wrote on tables covered with wax they were obliged to use a style or bodkin, made of bone, metal, or some other hard substance; but when they began to write with colored liquids they used a reed; after which quills and feathers (plumes as is sometimes said) came into fashion, these finally giving way to metals—steel, not only from its adaptability, but from its cheapness, being the speciality for this purpose.

The earliest pens, such as were used for writing on papyrus with a fluid, appear to have been made of reeds. In our translation of the Old and New Testaments (not the revised edition) the word pen refers to an iron stylus used on wax tablets, or a reed, quills not having been introduced earlier than the fifth century. It is not certain what particular kind of reed was used for making pens, but it is described as a small, hard, round cane, about the size of a large swan quill. The supply of these reeds was obtained from Egypt, Cairo, Asia Minor and Armenia. Chardrin and Tournefort describe a kind of reed used for pens in Persia. These reeds are collected near the shores of the Persian Gulf, whence they are sent to various parts of the East.

After being cut they are deposited for some months in stable manure, when they assume a mixed black and yellow color, acquire a fine polish and a considerable degree of hardness, and the pith dries up into a membrane which is easily removed. Reed pens are still in use, as they suit the Arabic character better than quill or metal pens. The Arab, in writing, places the paper upon his knee, or upon the palm of his left hand, or upon a dozen or more pieces of paper attached together at the corners and resembling a thin book, which he rests on his knee. The ink used by the Arab is very thick and gummy.

Although the quills used for pens were chiefly from the goose, those from the swan and crow were much esteemed; and besides these, the ostrich, turkey and other birds occasionally contributed to the supply. Most of the manufactured goose quills were from the Netherlands, Germany, Russia and Poland. Before the general introduction of metallic pens, as many as 27,000,000 of quills had been received in Great Britain from St. Petersburg in a single year. Some idea of the number of geese required to keep up such a supply may be judged from the fact that each wing produces about five good quills, and that by careful management a goose may afford ten quills during a year.

While quill pens were in vogue the occupation of a pen cutter or maker was one of considerable importance; not one in five of those who used pens could make one, and scarcely half a century has elapsed since a certain house in Shoe lane, London, disposed of over six million quill pens per annum. It was also quite common at that time to cut the barrels of quills into several pens, each being affixed to handles when used, as is now done with metallic pens.

The first notice that we find of steel pens for writing is in 1803, when a Mr. Wise, of London, constructed "barrel pens" of that metal, mounted on bone handles. These pens were expensive and not very successful; they, however, served a good purpose, as the forerunner of a better article.—*Paper World.*

Courtship at a Long Range.

A comical matter has been made public in Montreal by some legal proceedings. A retired major of the British army had four daughters who moved in good society in that city. They all entered into correspondence with a retired clergyman of London, whose mind was somewhat enfeebled, but who enjoyed an income of $15,000. The letters became sentimental all round, and at length the man proposed marriage. But which of the four should he take? He had never seen any of them, and it was arranged that each of them should send a photograph to guide him in his choice. Now, the oldest was a widow of forty-five, and therefore the younger and prettier ones were astounded when the decision was promptly announced that their sister was to be the bride. The truth was that she had employed an artist to remove the hard lines and otherwise beautify the picture. But this trick did not help her. When she went to London and presented herself to the clergyman he could see no likeness between her and the fraudulent portrait, and refused to marry her. He gave her $5,000, however, and she went home. But she does not consider that sum a sufficient compensation, and has sued for damages.

Many Uses for Apples.

However we may esteem other fruits the apple is the main reliance in late winter or early spring, as there is little else in the way of fresh fruits. For cooking no fruit is equal to the apple, which is susceptible of being served in a great variety of acceptable forms, some of which are here suggested.

Apple sauce is the form in which the fruit most frequently appears. To make the best requires the best apples. Select high flavored fruit, such as the Rhode Island Greening or Spitzenberg; pare and slice in thick slices, and put, with the needed quantity of sugar, in a dish with a tight-fitting cover. Some have a dish made for the purpose, but a tin pail with a good cover will answer. Set in a moderate oven and allow it to stew slowly until thoroughly done; good apples will need no water. Apple sauce so prepared is far superior to that made in the usual way. Next in popularity to apple sauce is

APPLE PIE.—Stewed apples half an inch thick, between two flabby crusts, is a caricature on apple pie. The apple pie is made with sliced raw apples, in a very deep plate, and as few plates are deep enough the sliced apple should be heaped up in generous measure. It is a mistake to spoil good apples with much seasoning. Cloves and allspice overcome the natural flavor; a very little cinnamon, or minute bits of dried peel of a sweet orange develop it. In many families sauce and pie end the changes, while they are really but the beginning of the list.

BAKED APPLES.—Either sweet or sour. Many have a notion that sweet apples are the only kinds for baking. They are indeed excellent, when sour ones cannot be had. But for the perfection of baked apples, Rhode Island Greenings are required. Remove the core, fill the cavity with sugar, set in a baking dish with a little water, and bake rather briskly, and just before they are eaten pour over them a liberal supply of cream. Apples so treated are better than most of us deserve.

APPLE DUMPLINGS.—That person is not to be envied, whose recollections of childhood does not include apple dumplings—"such as mother used to make." That kind will never be found again, but a fair approach to it may be hoped for. Hers were both boiled and baked, and we never could tell which were best. Isn't the making of the crust for boiled dumplings a lost art? Well, we can manage baked ones, and there is less risk of failure, and consequent danger to the digestion.

Apple custard is not to be omitted. Pare and core the apples, stew in very little water until tender; pour over them a custard made in the usual manner, and bake until the custard is done. Housekeepers find it difficult to select a pudding-dish large enough for this.

Apple fritters are much liked by many. Rather large slices of apples are sprinkled with sugar and cinnamon, allowed to lay for an hour or so; they are then dipped in a batter of flour and eggs and fried in abundance of very hot fat; for these a wire frying basket is very convenient. They are drained for a few minutes, and served hot. If for dessert, they are dusted with powdered sugar when served, but if, as many prefer them, to be eaten with meat, the sugar is omitted.

BROWN BETTY.—All the clean bits and fragments of bread are dried crisp in the stove oven with the door open, then rolled, and breadcrumbs are always at hand. Sliced apples, breadcrumbs, sugar, cinnamon and a deep pudding dish. A layer of apples, sugar, spice, crumbs; apple, sugar, spice, crumbs, and so on until the dish is full. Bake.

PAN-DOWDY OR APPLE SLUMP.—Since wood fires and the old bake-pan or skillet, with a cover to hold coals on the top, went out of fashion and use, an "apple slump" has not been possible. An imitation is made in a deep pan, and baked in an oven, but it is only a baked apple pudding. Probably the real thing can still be found in the lumber camps, and in the few other localities where wood is the fuel, and the open fireplace has not given way to the stove. The apples are quartered; the bake-pan is lined at the sides with a crust; apples are put in, packed solidly, some spice is used, and sufficient molasses, or part sugar and part molasses, to sweeten; a top crust is put on, gashed to let the steam escape; the pan is set on the coals, and the coals put on the cover. Eaten hot with butter! Who can ever forget it! The side crust baked before the juice came from the apples; it then became partly penetrated with syrup; the apples were done to a rich crimson mass. Talk about apple meringues and such flummery—Here was richness!—*American Agriculturist.*

Perfumery in Ancient Egypt.

The consumption of essences must have been enormous at the highest tide of Egyptian splendor, for the people were actually enjoined to perfume themselves on Fridays; corpses were anointed with aromatic essences; sherbets and sweetmeats were flavored with fine vegetable extracts; perfumes filled the air in every well-to-do house, and saturated the letters and presents which were constantly being exchanged. The ladies bathed in perfumed water, the men used scented oils for the hair, and both made use of red, yellow and green soap.

During great festivals incense was burned in all the streets, so that even the poorest might be regaled by the mere act of breathing. Nor was there any lack of narcotics. The mode of preparing opium, introduced from Syoot, in Upper Egypt, was well known, and the Sultan Beybars promulgated several edicts prohibiting the use of hasheesh, a stupefying and intoxicating preparation of Indian hemp. In spite of the prophet's prohibition, the juice of the grape continued to be indulged in. Alcohol (as its name indicates) is an Arab discovery, and beer—the favorite beverage of the ancient Egyptians—was also brewed and drank under the caliphs.

Many a jovial song in praise of wine was sung by Arab poets, and in early times many Arabs would by no means admit that the prophet had forbidden its use. In an old MS. copy of Thalibi it is said: "The prophet—may God bless him and accept him—permitted wine, and mercifully allows us to strengthen ourselves with it at our meals, and to lift the veil of our cares and sorrows."

Something About Teeth.

Why do some people's teeth come out more readily than others? The reasons for this are probably many. About the middle of the last century Peter Kalm, a Swede, visited America and wrote sensibly about what he saw. He observed a frequent loss of teeth among settlers from Europe, especially women. After discussing and rejecting many modes of explanation, he attributed it to hot tea and other hot beverages, and comes to a general conclusion that "hot feeders lose their teeth more readily than cold feeders." Mr. Catlin, who some years ago had an interesting exhibition of Indian scenery, dresses, weapons, etc., noticed that North American Indians have better teeth than the whites. He accounts for the difference in this strange way, that the reds keep the mouth shut, whereas the whites keep it open. The teeth, he says, require moisture to keep their surfaces in good working order; when the mouth is open, the mucous membrane has a tendency to dry up, the teeth lose their needed supply of moisture, and thence come discoloration, toothache, tiedouloureaux, decay, looseness and eventual loss of teeth. Mr. Catlin scolds the human race generally for being less sensible than the brutes in this respect, and the whites especially in comparison with the red. We keep our mouths open far too much. The Indian warrior sleeps, hunts and smiles with his mouth shut and respires through his nostrils. Among the virtues attributed by him to close lips, one is excellent—when you are angry, keep your mouth shut.—*Chambers' Journal.*

FOR THE LADIES.

The Pasha's Harem. Tangier.

Mrs. Lizzie W. Champney writes as follows in the *Century Magazine* for November:

We had brought an interpreter, and knowing that European ladies were sometimes allowed to visit the harem of his eminence, we commissioned our man of words to request this favor. The pasha, a handsome man of apparently sixty years of age, stepped from an arched door-way, and, with many a flirt and flutter of his voluminous muslin draperies, seated himself on the rug-covered divan at the upper end of the apartment. We rose and made a salam respectfully, and Antonio, our courier, made known our petition, adorning it with many flowers of his own imagination. The distinguished guests before him, he informed the pasha, were of the highest nobility of America, intimate friends of Generals Grant and Washington—the only two Americans, doubtless, with whose names the pasha was familiar. Our request was granted, and the lady friend of Washington was led away by a diminutive Nubian in the direction of the seraglio. I entered a beautiful court, surrounded by porticoes supported by antique pillars dug from Roman ruins, and used in the construction of this palace just as the Cordovan Moors utilized the columns of the Cæsars in their mosque. * * * A fountain occupied the center of the tile paved court, an old woman was praying devoutly upon a rug beside it, while from an alcove across the court issued the musical voices of the ladies of the pasha. Elegantly dressed in Eastern fashion, in purple, green and gold vests, brocade caftans and variegated scarfs, with silk handkerchiefs knotted about their black braids, they were seated upon a raised divan and engaged in sifting cornmeal, which lay piled in golden drifts upon a sheet stretched across the floor. They received me cordially, a slave bringing a European chair for me to sit upon. Our medium of conversation was a little broken Spanish and a copious use of the sign language. A beautiful little boy of three came and regarded me wonderingly. His head was shaved, with the exception of a spot behind one ear, from which depended a single curl—the lock of youth of Egypt; to keep the equilibrium, two large hoop earrings, adorned with a single turquoise, were inserted in the opposite ear. His name, they told me, was Selim. He received a coin with sublime indifference, and continued his inspection of the strange lady's costume. The pasha's harem consisted of ladies of varying ages. Here were wrinkled crones—his matrimonial outlet at the beginning of his uxorious career—comfortable women in the prime of life, devoted to smoke and sweetmeats, and the odalisque of sixteen, already two years a wife. They pitied the lonely life in a "harem of one," and felt a strong sympathy for the poor american wives, with no sister favorites to share their solitude and aid them about their household affairs. In this princely house, where there was food and finery enough for all, the bevy of wives seemed to live together with a merry good-fellowship, but we heard of poorer families where the state of affairs was not so paradisiacal. On the occasion of a new addition to the seraglio, the elder wives are stripped of their jewelry to bedeck the bride, and loud is the cry of lamentation—Baddoura bewailing her bangles, and Zumroud weeping for her anklets. One of the favorites took me by the hand and led me over the building—to the pasha's own apartment, sumptuous with decorated ceiling and rich carpets, to their own plainer rooms and to the neglected garden, where my guide filled my hands with flowers from the tangled bushes which had covered the walks, and where the bees found the honey with which they had filled the hollow capitals of some carved columns of the arcade. On bidding adieu to the ladies, they exerted themselves with one accord to prevent my departure; the chair was brought forward, I was pushed toward it with gentle insistence, and had quite to tear myself away. As I crossed the pavement, their intention was explained by the appearance of a small Nubian, who darted before me clashing together a pair of tiny coffee cups, decorated with a red and gold arabesque ornamentation, which gave them a resemblance to Kaga ware. A delicious odor of coffee aided the explanation; they wished me to remain and partake of refreshments. Not wishing to keep the party in the Hall of Judgment longer waiting, and hardly knowing whether it would be etiquette, as it would certainly not be kindness, to eat and drink in their presence during their time of fasting, I declined their courtesy and took my leave.

Fashion Notes.

Red crepe lisse and red Spanish lace are favorite materials for collars in Paris at present.

Brooches are now used to fasten not only skirt draperies and kerchiefs, but also the plaits with which elbow sleeves are trimmed.

The fashionable combination of cream and dark red seems made especially for bright blondes, to whom it is marvelously becoming.

Spiders and their webs form the designs embroidered on the flounces and waistcoats of some Paris gowns. Gold thread is the material usually employed for this work, but sometimes silk is used.

Flannel petticoats are made as nearly pretty as possible in London by the device of scalloping them around the lower edge, and basting a deep frilling of imitation Valenciennes lace under the scallops.

Some English women have reversed the usual arrangement of material followed in making gowns, and wear cashmere waists, with plush skirts; but there is nothing which an English-woman will not do.

Black velvet poke-bonnets are prettily relieved by bright-colored linings (those of crimson or doe-colored satin being favorites), supplemented by a pair of narrower ones neatly tied above and matching the colored lining chosen for the interior of the bonnet itself, the bouillonne crown of which has generally a bow of the bright material placed upon one side.

One of the New York brides of the coming season will wear a gown unlike any in which an American bride has appeared for fifty years. The material is white satin, covered with carnations, roses and forget-me-nots outlined in gold and worked in color, and this is shaped into a petticoat and basque, with which a white satin train is worn. The basque has a collar and border of gold, and the petticoat is slashed about the hem to show cascades of gold lace.

A handsome mantle for the fall is made of lunar-dotted black satin. This wrap is shirred from shoulder to shoulder and down the middle of the back. It is trimmed with a narrow plaited drapery, fastened down at regular intervals with fine shirring. It is fitted to the waist by an inside belt. The side-pieces form great sweeping sleeves. The back-piece and sleeves are trimmed with three rows of quilled Spanish lace, and a full ruche of the same encircles the neck. A border of rich jet-beaded passementerie is put on as a heading to the lace quills.

Poll's Policy.

The mystery of the skill of some animals seem to resist all solution. The word "instinct," Lord Brougham declared, was a mere term for our ignorance. The parrot at time astounds the mind with its mischievous cunning. A lady friend of Cambridge, Mass., had a parrot that, on a mouse climbing up and entering his case, made for the little intruder. He hastened down his chain, and searching all around, his eyed the stranger under the bookcase. But the parrot could not get at him there, but cried in its gentle voice, "Come take a walk with pretty Poll! Come take a walk with pretty Poll!"

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

MRS. NEHEMIAH PERRY died at 7 o'clock the other morning at Newark, N. J., and at noon of the same day her husband, ex-Congressman Perry, died.

THREE boys have been detected doing an extensive business in New York passing counterfeit trade dollars.

THE main building of the Philadelphia Centennial exhibition, sold some time ago at auction, is being pulled down.

AN ocean steamer which arrived in New York a few days ago had on board 367 Mormon converts and twenty missionaries, all bound for Utah.

WILLIAM H. GURNEY, a prominent lawyer of Buffalo, N. Y., committed suicide by jumping into the Niagara river. Insanity resulting from illness is believed to have caused the act.

HENRY KING was executed at Plattsburg, N. Y., for the murder of Michael Hamilton at the State prison at Clinton, in which both men were convicts. Both were New York burglars who had been drafted from Sing Sing prison. King was serving a life term for killing Police Sergeant McGiven, of New York. The murder grew out of a political discussion between the two convicts, King ending the matter by striking Hamilton twice with an ax.

WENDELL PHILLIPS was requested in a cable dispatch from Patrick Egan, secretary of the Irish land league, to go to Ireland and advocate "no rent during the suspension of constitutional liberties." Mr. Phillips replied, expressing strong sympathy with Ireland and her people but declaring the state of his health had obliged him to give up public speaking.

HEAVY snow storms have visited Northern New York and portions of New Hampshire.

THE Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, the new minister from the United States to Spain, with his wife, sailed from New York for Europe.

HENRY B. MARCHBANK, a former corresponding clerk of the suspended Mechanics' National bank of Newark, was arrested on a charge of having robbed the bank several years ago of funds amounting to about $50,000.

MADAM ADELINA PATTI, the renowned singer, arrived in New York a few days ago in an ocean steamer. She will make a concert tour of the United States. Twenty-two years have elapsed since Madam Patti, then a girl of sixteen, left New York to achieve fame and fortune in the old world.

MR. SHELLEY, the government examiner, found that the deficiency in the accounts of the Mechanics' National bank of Newark amounted to $2,411,000.45.

A FIRE at Hoboken, N. J., destroyed the Eagle dock and contents, causing a loss of $750,000, including $300,000 worth of cotton.

AT a meeting of the central branch of the Irish national land league, held in Boston, resolutions were adopted pledging all the members not to purchase for their personal use any goods of English manufacture and to influence their friends to the same purpose. The delegates to the national convention will be instructed to take for their platform, "American vs. English manufacturers."

South and West.

A CINCINNATI elevator containing 125,000 bushels of grain was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about $100,000.

THE official returns of the Iowa election are as follows: Sherman, Republican, 133,326, Kinne, Democrat, 73,397; Clark, Greenback, 38,123.

THE North Carolina Industrial fair—State fair of the colored people—was opened at Raleigh with an address by Governor Jarvis, who congratulated the colored people upon their highly creditable exhibition.

GENERAL LORINO, United States commissioner of agriculture, delivered a long address at the Atlanta exposition on "The Statistics and Advancement of Agriculture in America." An address was also made by Edward Atkinson, who spoke again on the following day, which had been set apart as "Manufacturers' Day." The National Exhibitors' association was formed.

UNUSUALLY rich fields of gold are reported from the recently discovered lode in the Summit district, Col.

THE special cattle show was opened at the Atlanta exposition with a fine display of thoroughbreds.

THE recent overflow of the Mississippi has caused damages between Keokuk, Ia., and Louisiana, Mo., estimated at $3,000,000.

A BOILER in a sawmill near Gistville, K.y., exploded, killing four men and seriously injuring five others.

CHARLES MADDER, a divinity student at Heidelberg college, Tiffin, Ohio, shot and instantly killed Miss Phoebe Barnard, who had refused to marry him.

HENRY LOVETT (colored) was hanged at Whitesville, N. C., for the murder of another colored man; and at Jonesborough, Ga., on the same day, Tom Betts, also colored, was hanged for murdering Judge H. Moore.

AT Keokuk, Iowa, the steamer War Eagle ran into a bridge, breaking a span into pieces. The steamer was completely demolished, and eight or more persons were drowned.

MRS. GARFIELD has taken up her residence in Cleveland, Ohio.

H. WINES, ex-member of the Missouri legislature, shot and mortally wounded J. O. Roach, circuit and county clerk, in a quarrel at Lynn Creek, Mo.

THE New England visitors to the Atlanta cotton exposition are of the opinion that cotton manufacture both North and South will be greatly benefited by the upparalleled display made.

AT Iowa City, Iowa, A. Stein cut his wife's throat, seriously wounded his mother-in-law and then fell dead from the effects of poison taken before he began his bloody work.

"NOT guilty" was the verdict of the jury in the case of ex-Governor Scott, of South Carolina, on trial at Napoleon, Ohio, for the murder of a young man named Drury last December. The defense was that the killing of Drury was accidental.

From Washington.

THE government receipts during October were as follows:

From customs	$18,200,000
From internal revenue	15,200,000
From miscellaneous sources	4,000,000
Total	$37,400,000

The expenditures during the month were $16,000,000, including $4,000,000 for pensions.

A LUNATIC tried to force his way into the White House the other day, and when seized attempted to draw a revolver, but was overpowered after a desperate resistance and locked up.

MR. STATHAM, whose nomination for postmaster of Lynchburg, Va., failed of confirmation in the Senate, has been appointed to the position by the President, his predecessor having been suspended.

AN order was received in Washington the other day for Confederate bonds to the amount of $1,000,000. It is said that the recent demand for these bonds has grown out of the circumstance that $17,000,000 in gold, placed in English banks during the war to the credit of the Confederate government, is still held on deposit. The United States treasury, it is further said, has made several attempts to obtain possession of the gold, but has always failed, the English banks contending that the money could not be surrendered except to the holders of bonds issued by the Confederate government.

THE following is a statement of the coinage executed at the United States mints during October:

Denomination.	*No. of pieces.*	*Value.*
Eagles	648,500	$6,485,000
Half-eagles	755,000	3,775,000
Total gold	1,403,500	$10,260,000
Standard silver dollars	2,350,000	2,350,000
One-cent, bronze	4,350,000	43,500
Aggregate	8,103,500	$12,653,500

DURING October the national debt was reduced $13,321,453.87. There is cash in the treasury, $210,960,971.22. The total debt, less cash in the treasury, is $1,785,534,466.90.

THE official estimates of the amounts which will be required for the postal service during the next fiscal year foot up $43,661,300, of which sum it is estimated that the revenues of the service will furnish $42,741,722.95.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR received Lorenzo Montufar, secretary of the State of Guatemala, who has been sent as a special envoy to bear the condolence of the government and people of Guatemala on the death of President Garfield.

HERR J. VON SCHAEFFER, at present diplomatic agent and consul-general of Austria at Alexandria, Egypt, has been appointed Austrian minister at Washington.

THE comptroller of the currency has appointed Frederick Frelinghuysen receiver of the Mechanics' National bank of Newark, and Lewis M. Price assistant receiver.

MR. JOHN W. FOSTER has resigned as United States minister to Russia.

THE new British minister to the United States, Lionel Sackville West, has arrived from England.

IN the star route cases George Bliss, of New York, argued for the government and R. G. Ingersoll for the defense.

MR. FRENCH, assistant secretary of the treasury, has given notice that the assistant treasurer at New York will redeem weekly $2,000,000 of any uncalled continued three and a half per cent. bonds.

COLONEL DUDLEY, commissioner of pensions, has submitted to the secretary of the interior a recommendation that Congress be asked to appropriate $100,000,000 for disbursement by his office during the next fiscal year (ending June 30, 1883) in payment of annual and accrued pensions, and also that an immediate deficiency appropriation of $20,000,000 be requested for the purpose of paying all arrears of pensions.

CAPTAIN HOOPER, of the recently returned Arctic exploring vessel Corwin, reports his inability to find any trace of the missing Jeannette during his cruise of over 15,000 miles. He is not satisfied that she is lost, and he recommends that new expeditions be sent out in the spring.

A REMARKABLE scene is said to have taken place at a recent cabinet meeting between the President and Attorney-General McVeagh. According to the published account of the affair the President took the attorney-general to task for not being prepared in the Guiteau case and personally pushing it to trial. The attorney-general replied that he did not consider it any part of his business to give attention to criminal prosecutions. The President replied that this was a great state trial, and that the whole country looked to Mr. MacVeagh to see that it was conducted properly and efficiently. Mr. MacVeagh said that there was no law or custom for the attorney-general to appear in criminal trials, and said he had been told so by Judge Jeremiah Black. The President then quoted the case of Aaron Burr, and the attorney-general replied that that was a trial for treason. "Yes," the President is reported to have said, "and this is a trial for murdering the chief magistrate of the nation, and to my mind it is the positive duty of the attorney-general to take charge of the case." Mr. MacVeagh then reiterated that the law never contemplated that as any part of his duty. Finally, the President said he was determined that the government should have able counsel, and he would himself direct, if Mr. MacVeagh declined to do so, that Judge John K. Porter, of New York, and Walter Davidge, of Washington, be employed as additional counsel in the prosecution of Guiteau.

Foreign News.

THE recent death of Baron Rothschild in Paris was caused by the bursting of an aneurism, said to have been brought about through anxiety at the loss of $16,000,000 by the fall of stocks.

CONCERNING the boom in Confederate bonds a leading London newspaper denies the report that there is a large sum of money in the Bank of England which was deposited to the credit of the Confederate government and is available for the payment of Confederate bonds.

ANOTHER Nihilist plot has been discovered in St. Petersburg and several arrests made, including five employes in the czar's palace at Gatchina. Numerous Nihilist proclamations have been distributed about St. Petersburg.

PRINCE BISMARCK declares that he disapproves of the persecution of the Jews in Germany.

SIX French fishing boats, containing 119 men, who went out to sea from Boulogne-sur-Mer, are believed to have been lost in the recent storm.

THE British corvette Wolverine visited the island of New Guinea, landed a force and punished the inhabitants of the village of Kalo for murdering mission teachers. After a short fight the head chief was killed and the natives yielded.

SEVERAL lives have been lost in a hurricane at Rome.

CANADA is moving for a copyright treaty with the United States.

TWO German editors have been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment—one for imputing unworthy motives and actions to the minister of work, and the other for insinuating that Prince Bismarck, as the private owner of Varzin, used his public position to circumvent and crush a litigant peasant proprietor.

ON "Guy Fawkes' day" effigies of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar and others were burned in the poorer districts of London, according as the Irish or English element predominated, but no disturbance occurred. Among the effigies burned at Lewes, where the anniversary was as usual celebrated with great eclat, was one of Guiteau.

The United States Treasurer's Report.

United States Treasurer Gilfillan has made his annual report to the secretary of the treasury. The financial operations of the United States during the past fiscal year are summarized as follows: The receipts of the government show an increase over those for 1880 from every source. The increase in the receipts from customs is $11,637,611.42; from internal revenue, $11,253,011.59; from sales of public lands, $1,183,356.57, and from miscellaneous sources, $3,177,702.01. The total increase is $27,255 681.59, which, added to a net reduction of $6,930,070.19 in expenditures, makes an increase in the surplus revenue of $34 185,751.78. The net revenu e were $360,-782,293.57, and the net expenditures $260,712,887.59. The excess of receipts over payments was $100,069,404.98, of which $90,872,201.05 was expended in the redemption of the public debt. The balance in the treasury increased $48,667,603.93 from $203,721,321.88 at the beginning to $252,458,925.81 at the end of the fiscal year. The amount expended on account of interest and premium on the public debt ran down from $98,552,895.53, in the fiscal year 1880 to $83,559,999.96, a reduction of $14,982,905.57. The balance standing to the credit of disbursing officers and agents of the United States with the various offices of the treasury, June 30, 1881, was $21 936,907.88.

The unavailable funds of the treasury are $29,521,632.72. During the year fifty four national banks were organized and twenty went into voluntary liquidation, leaving 2,136 doing business at the close of the year. No national bank failed during the year. The semi-annual duty accruing from national banks during the year was $8,493,552.55.

The United States currency outstanding at the close of the year was $362,539,437.65. There was redeemed during the year $71,069,-974.95, making the total redemption since the first issue of currency $2,300,141,073.36.

United States bonds amounting to $85,304,-050 were retired during the year.

The amount of national bank notes received for redemption during the year was $59,650,-250.

Comparing the condition of the treasury September 30, 1881, with its condition on the same day last year, the most striking changes are the increase in the gold coin and bullion, and standard silver coin on hand, and in the silver certificates outstanding. Deducting the gold certificates actually outstanding, the gold belonging to the government on September 30 of the last four years was $112,602,672.29 in 1878, $154,987,371.29 in 1879, $128,160,085.77 in 1880, and $169,552,746.41 in 1881. In 1880 the gold ran down nearly $27,000,000, but this decrease was much more than overcome in 1881, when it increased more than $41,000,000, reaching the highest point ever attained.

The total amount of standard silver dollars coined to September 30, 1881, is $98,322,705. Nearly thirty-three per cent., or $32,373,426, is in circulation, and $65,949,279 remains in the treasury. The silver certificates in circulation at the close of the year was $51,166,530, as compared with $12,374,270 on June 30, 1880. The clearing-house certificates outstanding amounted to only $11,615,000. The amount of fractional silver coin in the treasury now stands at $26,343,477.17—a decrease of $953,-009.46 since August 1. The amount of minor coin now on hand is $352,585.06, against $1,063,665.22 on September 30, 1880. There were detected in the treasurer's office $7,434 in counterfeit United States notes, $448.45 in counterfeit fractional currency, and $3,721 in counterfeit national bank notes.

The gross amount of gold and silver coin and bullion held by the treasury without regard to the obligations outstanding against it has ranged from $163,969,441.70 in 1878 to $222,-807,368.01 in 1879, $214,303 215.38 in 1880, and $269,706,998.76 in 1881. The increase within the last year has been $55,400,000, of which 39,150,000 is in the gold and $16,250,000 in the silver. The increase in the gold has been greater and in the silver less in the last year than in any year since the coinage of the standard silver dollar began.

The gross assets of the government, including the funds held for the redemption of gold, silver and currency certificates, are $331,981,-210.11, an increase of $64,000,000 during the year.

The excess of assets over the demand liabilities of the government, other than United States notes, is shown by a tabulated statement to be $146,443,491.77. "Considering these liabilities as a whole," the treasurer says, "it is clear that whatever percentage of reserve will protect the United States notes will protect the other liabilities." The treasurer does not attempt to say what this percentage should be, but is of the opinion that a uniform percentage should be fixed for all the current liabilities.

Mr. Gilfillan says: "The treasury is almost invariably a debtor to the clearing house, the aggregate balances against it during the fifteen months having been $345,471,775.94, against only $5,673,715.22 in its favor."

Thousands of families have had occasion to try the never-failing qualities of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and they all unite in the praise of this wonderful prescription.

The Trouble in Ireland.

A troop ship left Portsmouth with 520 men to reinforce various regiments in Ireland.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* says that Mr. Parnell was seized with violent spasms and had great suffering for several hours. The same newspaper predicts that the land court will fail, because of the overwhelming mass of business.

The town council of Waterford has conferred the freedom of the city upon Mr. Dillon.

The latest accounts of the shooting affray at Belmullet, county Mayo, when the police fired upon the people, show that two persons are dead and twenty wounded.

A butcher named Duff has been sentenced to death for the murder of a policeman in a street brawl on September 15.

A military force has been sent to Belmullet from Ballina to quell the disturbances. Police have been drafted from all quarters. The workhouse has been converted into barracks.

The first decision under the land act was given at Monaghan. The commissioners, after viewing the holding in the case, reduced the rent to fifty shillings for the next fifteen years.

Mr. Sexton has been released from prison. A certificate was given by his doctor that further confinement would cause his death.

A Paris dispatch says: Mr. Egan states that substantial support continues to be received from America and Australia. The land league, he says, does not intend to establish a permanent confer in any part of France.

Mr. Parnell has been unanimously elected chairman of the Cork Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Gilhooly, secretary of the Bantry (county Cork) branch of the land league, has been arrested under the coercion act.

Mr. Sexton has been released from Kilmainham jail on account of illness. He has been given to understand that he is to go to France as a condition of his release from prison.

Two thousand tenant farmers in the county Limerick have resolved to apply to the land commission to fix judicial rent or set aside unjust leases.

A manifesto signed by Patrick Egan has been privately circulated throughout Ireland advising farmers to pay no rent, to avoid the land court and to hold the harvest.

The London *Standard* says that the government contemplates the formation of four more sub-commissions under the land act.

The Dublin *Gazette* announces that the number of suspects imprisoned is 244.

The number of applications to the land commissioner to fix fair rent has reached 16,000.

The Pension Bureau.

The annual report of the pension bureau has been submitted by Commissioner Dudley to the secretary of the interior recapitulating the operations of the late fiscal year. It shows that on the 30th of June, 1881, there were 268,830 pensioners, classified as follows: Army invalids, 153,025; army widows, minor children and dependent relatives, 76,683; navy invalids, 2,187; navy widows, etc., 1,009; survivors of the war of 1812, 5,896; widows of the war of 1812, 26,-029. Twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty pensioners were added to the roll during the year, and 10,712 were dropped, leaving a net increase of 18,028. At the close of the year the annual pensions averaged $107, and the aggregate annual value of all pensions was $28,769,967. The annual disbursements of the office, however, largely exceed this sum. For instance, the total amount paid for pensions during the year (exclusive of certain arrears in claims allowed prior to January 25, 1879) was $49,723,147, the difference being accounted for by arrears of pensions or "accrued pensions," covering periods dating back to the discharge in each case of a soldier still living, and to the soldiers' deaths in the claims of widows or other children. The amount paid out during the year as "first payments" to new pensioners was $23,628,177.

HEALTH HINTS.

Try popcorn for nausea.

Try cranberries for malaria.

Try a sunbath for rheumatism.

Try ginger ale for stomach cramps.

Try clam broth for a weak stomach.

Try cranberry poultice for erysipelas

Try eating fresh radishes and yellow turnips for gravel.

Try swallowing saliva when troubled with sour stomach.

Try a wet towel to the back of the neck when sleepless.

Try buttermilk for removal of freckles, tan and butternut stains.

Try eating onions and horseradish to relieve dropsical swellings.

Try to cultivate an equable temper and don't borrow trouble ahead.

Try hot dry flannel over the seat of neuralgic pain and renew frequently.

Try taking your codliver oil in tomato catsup, if you want to make it palatable.

Try breathing the fumes of turpentine or carbolic acid to relieve whooping cough.

Try taking a nap in the afternoon if you are going to be out late in the evening.

Try a cloth wrung out from cold water put about the neck at night for sore throat.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

The Wrong Girl.

His name was Augustus Smythe; he was a clerk in a dry goods store, and didn't earn enough to starve decently on, but with that sublime assurance which distinguishes the la-de-dah young man of the day, he was paying attention to the prettiest girl in Detroit. He managed by not paying his washerwoman and tailor to take her to operas and theaters, but as times were getting hard he concluded to marry her and save the expense of boarding. By some process of mental arithmetic known to the genus he decided that what was not enough for one was enough for two, and forthwith he concluded to pop. He knew that his persistent visits had kept all the other young men away, so he had no fears of a trial. When the time came and he found himself in the company of his Laura in her papa's comfortable parlor, he leisurely seated himself by her on the sofa, took her little dimpled hand used only to tinkle the piano with, and said in a bronze voice:

"Dear Miss Laura, I have concluded to marry."

Laura started, as he intended she should. Then he resumed, grandiloquently: "I want a dear little girl about your size, with a great big heart, just like yours, to share my lot."

"Is it on Jefferson avenue?" murmured Laura.

"No, dearest, it is on Croghan street, but what are localities to hearts that love? I want a girl who is good-tempered, smart, economical, and who loves me! Darling,